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DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

Reception of the News in this City.

OUTLINE OF HIS LITERARY CAREER.

Full of years and of honors, in the mellow evening of a well-spent, blameless life, and in the mellow evening, too, of the year, ere the frosts of age had found power to chill his genial heart and brain, or the frosts of Winter rudely nipped the heritage that he loved of Autumn—science, reading, charity, Washington Irving, the patriarch of American letters, and the last link that was remained to us between the Age of Scott and Cadenus and Sylvester and Brown, and our own, has passed away, as calmly as he had lived.

Washington Irving was born in the same year with the Republic. He first saw the light in the City of New-York on the 19th of April, 1783, the day after Rodney's great naval victory over the Count de Grasse—which made it possible for England to think with honor of ending a hopeless and disastrous war—was born in the West Indies. His father was a Scotch merchant, in good circumstances, his mother an English lady, of the undoubted gentry; and, although he became an orphan very early in life, he was surrounded in youth by his elder brothers with all the appliances of ease, and enjoyed all the advantages of education which this small Colonial City had then to offer. The nature of the man, and the genius of the writer have through life the impress than received; for the qualities of Irving's mind were especially susceptible to external influences, and the selected quietness and refinement of the society in which these opening years of his were past, wrote themselves indelibly upon the organization of the future author of *Knickerbocker's History* and of *Bracebridge Hall*. A strange old town it must have been, that New-York of Irving's childhood and youth. Our nationality, the sturdy many-breeched much-smoking inheritance of the countrymen of Hansen Brower was rooted, then, in all the fullness of its heart. A century of royal English Governors had not extinguished the soul of New-Amsterdam, and the dreamy spirit of Cornelius Sew still brooded over the lovely island of Manhattan. Another nationality had just been expelled by force and arms with the retreating soldiers of King George; and its purple shadow rested on the homes and in the ways of lordly loyalists, willing to save their estates by acquiescing in a change of Government which they had been powerless to avert; but cherishing still in their hearts all the pomp and vanities of the "good old times," and wearing aristocratic armor of a social order now forever shattered into pieces.

A third nationality was springing into existence, and the world of the Americans, as we now see and share in all its wondrous life and movement, was just "coming to the birth," no man being able to foresee very clearly what manner of world this new social and political creation might in time be expected to become. In the midst of these influences, so varied, so picturesque, so rich in striking contrasts and suggestive traits, Washington Irving grew to early manhood, developing with every day that singular delicacy and felicity of observation which was to constitute in after life the rarest attribute of his well-balanced, humane and gracious intellect.

In fact, two years before he attained his majority he had already made his mark in the then rather dreary regions of American literature, by publishing a series of essays in the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper edited by his brother Pierre Irving. That was the age of essays; the traditions of the *Spectator*, perpetuated by the *Idler* and the *Rambler*, still oppressed all writers of the English tongue, and English prose ran to essays as easily as English poetry ran to odes. In America we were still, of course, absolutely provincial and imitative in all matters æsthetic, and these first flights of Irving's muse were flutterings of a fashion which hardly prefigured the special triumphs which he was to win. Still they were, no doubt, useful to him as a sort of mental gymnastics; and they pointed him out to his fellow-citizens as a "youth of promise."

By his brothers these indications were happily accepted as implications of a duty to be done, and the health of Washington falling shortly after his first appearance as a writer, they sent him abroad for travel and study. He made the tour of Europe in 1804, seeing, in his capacity of American, infinitely more of the Continent than any Englishman in those troubled times could hope to visit. At Rome he met with Allston, and, we believe, with Coleridge; and brought back with him when he returned to America in 1806, literary and artistic tastes so positive and so delightful as very soon to make the project which his brothers had entertained of converting him into a lawyer appear utterly hopeless. He went to his pens and paper at once, and in 1807 sought the ear of the public, in conjunction with James K. Paulding, through the series of whimsical utterances still so much talked of and so little read, under the title of *Salmagundi*. These papers, ethical, æsthetic, critical and discursive, opened a new vein to the American reading world, which up to that time had been rather satiated with the solemnities and intensities of style appropriate to an infant nation and to Knots of writers diffident alike of their powers and of their themes. The hit thus made was followed up the next year by Irving, with his *History of New-York*, composed under the pseudonymship of "Diedrich Knickerbocker."

A thousand parodies and imitations have not impaired the charm, though they have perhaps betrayed the lurking mischief of this fantastic travesty. It has traveled the world over, making the sturdy settlers of Holland in the New World, very famous, although the fame which it has given them be faintly flavored with something like contempt. One day, perhaps, the debt which America owes these solid sons of Flemish freedom will be more adequately paid; but their manners and their customs, the humor and the fashion of the folk, can never be more strikingly portrayed than in these undying pages. The name of Knickerbocker has become, through them, a fast in the earth, and has rendered baptismal tribute to all manner of human devices, from a New-York magazine to the shooting-breeches of the London dandy. It is probable that the success of this work definitely fixed Mr. Irving's vocation in life.

In 1810 his brothers took him into partnership without exacting of him any services in the way of their business, and bade him make himself famous. He now devoted several years to study, with a brief interval of military service on the staff of the Governor of the State during the war of 1812. But no British traitor was billeted for the destined delight of a whole generation of British readers, and Col. Irving flung up his still maiden sword at the peace to resume his more congenial weapons. The great effort of the war was followed, it will be remembered, by a long paralysis of commercial enterprise in this country, and the house of the Irvings was no spared in the general shock. Washington Irving went to London to do his part in redeeming the affairs of the family, but in vain; and in 1818 he found himself stranded in England, with the world before him to be won. The story of his trials and his labors of this time is too well known for us to repeat it here. Who has forgotten the cordial homage of gratitude which Irving rendered in his days of prosperous renown to the generous friendships that made his upward path more easy in those days of doubt and darkness? To Scott in particular he now became bound by the ties of one of the most genial and noble relations which adorn the history of authorship; a relation which recalls, though at a distance, the magnanimous union of Sonnini with Gessner, in labors supposed by the vulgar mind to breed only the selfish lust of reputation, and the usual captious of artistic vanity. For nearly twenty years Mr. Irving remained in Europe, winning his place among the most conspicuous and the most adored of English writers, but never forgetting his American birth, or neglecting the ties which bound him to his native land. His *Sketch-Book* and *Bracebridge Hall* fascinated the public by a fresh union of style and a naturalness of sentiment, delightful in those days of the decadence of what may be called the Georgian prose. They brought back the charm of Addison without his prurience and his personal conceit; the grace of Addison made warm with the generous gentleness of Richard Steele. Their author became the fashion, but he was not spoiled.

He bent himself with each new success more earnestly to the task of achieving better things. Alternating his residence between London and Paris, and seeing in each capital the best thinkers and the most inspiring society of each, he eventually decided to join at the high priests of history, which had then begun to assume the magnificent place since accorded to it in the hierarchy of modern literature. He sojourned for three years at Madrid, and brought away from Escurial Libraries and Jesuit Colleges, in 1826, his *Life of Columbus*, which became at once an authority and secured for him the honor of sharing with Hallam the first award of the gold medals conferred by George IV. for the encouragement of historic composition. If all history be as Emerson calls it, the biography of eminent men, the prize was fairly won. The *Conquest of Granada* and the *Tales of the Alhambra* followed the *Columbus*, while Irving was filling at London the posts of Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States to his own credit and the honor of our country. The diplomatic inspirations of our Presidents have not materially improved since those times!

In 1829 Irving came back, bringing with him as a keepsake from old England the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws won from the fastidious Senate of Oxford University. How his life has since been led, with true laborious days, we all know.

He was not the man to vegetate upon a reputation. He scoured the prairies of the West and ransacked the annals of the Past for topics congenial to his nurturing mind. In 1842 he was most wisely selected for the post of Minister to Spain—there being no reason then for our insulting the monarchy to which our fathers owed so much—and remained at the Spanish Court for four years. When the fullness of his time at last had come, Irving remembered the great name that he bore—a name conferred upon him by his parents in the very dawn of all our national greatness—and gave the final fruits of his thought and feeling and skill in style to the memory of Washington. He was granted the privilege of completing this latest of his works; and closing then, forever, the portfolio out of which so many sweet and kindly and beneficent creations had passed into the world, and with them not one evil thing, one false spirit, one impure, the old man quietly folded his hands in his well-named home of Sunnyside, the goal of a life sunlit by goodness and beauty; and there awaited the summons which has come to him now as gently as we could have asked it should. He died almost in the arms of his niece, without any visible sign of suffering, and after an evening passed in the society of friends whom he loved, and in the indulgence of all those genial and pleasant emotions which he loved especially to cherish in himself, and in all with whom he was brought into contact. A death more apt to such a life as his, no poet could have feigned. With the development of our national literature greater even than Washington Irving may arise among us; men of deeper thought, of an intellectual originality more grand and imposing; eagles poised on stronger pinions, and circling higher with a bolder flight than he. But the name of the magician who evoked the shapes of legendary life from all the loveliest nooks of the Hudson, and first clothed the new world with a robe of fancy and of feeling, will never die; and we may well rejoice that his spirit will dwell in our literature with an influence as stainless and as wholesome as the remembered image of the man himself will be pure, and peaceable and righteous in the hearts of all who knew him in the flesh.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE FINAL EVENT.

As all particulars relating to the last hours of this great man, and the circumstances attending his death, must be profoundly interesting to the public, we give such memoranda as we have been able to obtain at Tarrytown. It is pretty generally known to the friends and admirers of Mr. Irving, throughout the country, that his health has been in a failing condition for a year past. An asthmatical difficulty, to which he has long been subject, has, during this period, taken a more serious turn, and has been attended with occasional paroxysms of difficult breathing, from which he has suffered greatly, and which have caused fearful apprehensions among the members of his family. The worst effect of this disease has been the sleepless nights that it has occasioned his victim. It is, in fact, stated, that Mr. Irving has not had a perfect night's rest in a year. The consequence of this has been a complete prostration of his nervous system, and the gradual breaking down of a constitution, already weak from the natural infirmity of years. But, in addition to this, Mr. Irving has been afflicted with another disease, not so generally known to his friends, but which, as the event has shown, was of a much more fatal character. It has long been the opinion of his medical adviser, Dr. Peters, of New-York, that he was suffering from enlargement of the heart. This conviction was some time since imparted to Mr. Irving, but, owing to the peculiar and uncertain character of the disease, neither physician nor patient entertained any immediate apprehension as to the result. There can now, however, be no doubt that this, if not in part the source of the other ailment, was at least the immediate cause of death. So well satisfied are the physicians and family of Mr. Irving of this fact that no *post mortem* examination will be held. Until within the last fortnight, Mr. Irving had for nearly three months been comparatively free from the returns of his asthmatic affection. About two weeks ago, however, he had a return of the complaint, which continued, though in a milder form than it had taken on several previous occasions, up to the period of his death. On Sunday morning last he attended church as usual, at Tarrytown, about two miles from his residence. It was remarked by many persons in the congregation that he appeared more pallid and feeble than usual, and it was also noticed that he did not wait, after the services were over, as was his custom, to shake hands with his friends and neighbors, but immediately hastened home.

During the morning of Monday he walked out to his garden, a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instructions to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride out during the day, as was his custom, but as he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual, the omission was not thought by his family to arise from any alarming conditions. He dined with the family about 4 o'clock, and after dinner proposed that they should spend the evening in amusement, conversation and reading. In addition to the regular members of the family, consisting of Ebenezer Irving, the brother of the deceased, with his three daughters, and Pierre M. Irving, a nephew, with his wife, another nephew, Rev. Pierre M. Irving, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, the literary executor of the deceased, was also present, having accidentally come up from Staten Island that day. The evening was spent according to the proposal of Mr. Irving, and excepting an occasional reference to his difficulty of breathing, none of the party appeared more cheerful, or a more gratified sharer of the enjoyment than he. In the intervals of conversation he glanced over the pages of several books that lay on the centre table, and the last book he is believed to have opened was Lieut. Page's *History of the Paraguay Expedition*. About 10½ o'clock he rose to retire, and taking his leave of the company, he ascended the stairs alone to his bedroom. While upon the steps he met his nephew, Rev. Mr. Irving, coming down, holding in his hand a needle for sewing manuscripts. Mr. Irving accosted him in a playful manner, saying: "Why, Pierre, what are you doing with a needle?" and passed on to his room. These were the last words he ever uttered. One of his nieces, Miss Sarah Irving, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient of access in his hours of wakefulness during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a noise as of some one choking, and turning round she saw Mr. Irving press his left hand to his heart and fall forwards. He caught hold of a table, in falling, and gradually sank down on the floor. The noise was heard in the parlor below, and in a moment every member of the household was around him, but before any of them reached him he had ceased to breathe. Supposing that he had fainted, efforts were made by the family to revive him, and, meanwhile, Dr. Carr, a near neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. Irving, was sent for. On the arrival of the Doctor, he made an examination of the body and announced that life was extinct.

The news of the death of Mr. Irving spread through the villages of Irvington and Tarrytown yesterday morning and fell upon the people like a thunderbolt. In no part of the country was he so much loved as in the neighborhood where he lived. His cheerfulness, good humor and benevolence, his unostentatious bearing, and his frank and cordial intercourse with all classes of people, had completely won the affections of every citizen of the place, and every person in that vicinity speaks of the loss as though it were that of a brother. Nowhere will he be mourned with a sincerer sorrow than among the farmers, mechanics and laborers of Irvington and Tarrytown, who, albeit unconscious of his world-wide fame as an author, have learned to love him as the "peace-maker of the village."

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Tarrytown, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mr. Irving has been a communicant of this church for the last ten years, and for the past six years warden of the church. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Cazenove, pastor of the church. The body will be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near Tarrytown, where repose the remains of his father and mother and elder brother. These remains were formerly deposited in a vault of the old Brick Church of this City, the present site of the Times Office, but were removed a few years since to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and buried in a plot of ground purchased by Mr. Irving for his own last resting-place.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The community was greatly shocked by the announcement of Mr. Irving's death. Many were inclined to discredit the intelligence, basing their opinion upon the account lately published by N. P. Willis of his visit at Sunny-side. Eager groups collected around the newspaper offices in hopes that something would be learned contradictory of the report. But the fact was persistently true, and sad faces showed the depth of sorrow felt as each said to his friend—Washington Irving is dead. The news spread rapidly, and ere night there were but few who had not heard of the sad event.

Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence at the City Hall the flags were displayed at half-mast. The Mayor issued a call for a special meeting of the Common Council, to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of taking a becoming notice of the event.

In order to accommodate all who may wish to attend the funeral of Mr. Irving, the Hudson River Railroad has made the following arrangement: the express train, which passes Tarrytown at 2:11 P. M., will, on the day of the funeral, *stop* at that station, so that passengers leaving New-York at 11 A. M. will be able to get back to the City by 4 in the afternoon. The Historical and other Societies of the City will, it is anticipated, hold special meetings and take action in honor of the venerated deceased.

THE LAST DAYS OF IRVING.

A VISIT OF MR. THEODORE TILTON AT SUNNYSIDE.

From the New-York Independent, Nov. 24.

Mr. Irving is not so old-looking as one would expect who knew his age. I fancied him as in the Winter of life; I found him only in its Indian Summer. He came down stairs, and walked through the hall into the back-parlor, with a firm and lively step that might well have made one doubt whether he had truly attained his seventy-seventh year! He was suffering from asthma, and was muffled against the damp air with a Scotch shawl, wrapped like a great loose scarf around his neck; but as he took his seat in the old arm-chair, and, despite his hoarseness and troubled chest, began an unexpectedly vivacious conversation, he almost made me forget that I was the guest of an old man long past his "three-score years and ten."

But what should one talk about who had only half an hour with Washington Irving? I ventured the question.

"Now that you have laid aside your pen, which of your books do you look back upon with most pleasure?"

He immediately replied, "I scarcely look with full satisfaction upon any; for they do not seem what they might have been; I often wish that I could have twenty years more, to take them down from the shelf, one by one, and write them over."

He spoke of his daily habits of writing, before he had made the resolution to write no more. His usual hours for literary work were from morning till noon. But, although he had generally found his mind most vigorous in the early part of the day, he had always been subject to moods and caprices, and could never tell, when he took up the pen, how many hours would pass before he would lay it down.

"But," said he, "*these capricious periods, of the heat and glow of composition, have been the happiest hours of my life.* I have never found, in anything outside of the four walls of my study, any enjoyment equal to sitting at my writing-desk with a clean page, a new theme, and a mind wide awake."

His literary employments, he remarked, had always been more like entertainments than tasks.

"Some writers," said he, "appear to have been independent of moods. Sir Walter Scott, for instance, had great power of writing, and could work almost at any time; so could Cranbe—but with this difference: Scott always, and Cranbe seldom, wrote well. I remember," said he, "taking breakfast one morning with Rogers, Moore and Cranbe; the conversation turned on Lord Byron's poetic moods; Cranbe said that, however it might be with Lord Byron, as for himself he could write as well at one time as at another. "But," said Irving, with a twinkle of humor at recalling the incident, "Cranbe has written a great deal that nobody can read!"

He mentioned that while living in Paris, he went a long period without being able to write. "I sat down repeatedly," said he, "with pen and ink, but could invent nothing worth putting on the paper. At length I told my friend Tom Moore, who dropped in one morning, that now, after long waiting, I had the mood, and would hold it, and work it out as long as it would last, until I had wrung my brain dry. So I began to write shortly after breakfast, and continued, without noticing how the time was passing, until Moore came in again at four in the afternoon—when I had completely covered the table with freshly-written sheets. *I kept the mood almost without interruption for six weeks.*

I asked which of his books was the result of this frenzy; he replied, "*Bracebridge Hall.*"

"None of your works," I remarked, "are more charming than the Biography of Goldsmith."

"Yet that was written," said he, "even more rapidly than the other." He then added:

"When I have been engaged on a continuous work, *I have often been obliged to rise in the middle of the night, light my lamp, and write an hour or two, to relieve my mind;* and now that I write no more, I am sometimes compelled to get up in the same way to read."

Sometimes, also, as the last Idlewild letter mentions, he gets up to shave!

"When I was in Spain," he remarked, "searching the old chronicles, and engaged on the *Life of Columbus*, I often wrote fourteen or fifteen hours out of the twenty-four."

He said that whenever he had forced his mind unwillingly to work, the product was worthless; and he invariably threw it away and began again; "for," as he observed, "an essay or chapter that has been only *hammered out*, is seldom good for anything. An author's right time to work is when his mind is aglow—when his imagination is kindled; these are his precious moments; let him wait until they come, but when they have come, let him make the most of them."

I referred to his last and greatest work, the *Life of Washington*, and asked if he felt, on finishing it, any such sensation as Gibbon is said to have experienced over the last sheet of the *Decline and Fall*. He replied that the whole work had engrossed his mind to such a degree that, before he was aware, he had written himself into feebleness of health; that, he feared in the midst of his labor that it would break him down before he could end it; that when at last the final pages were written, he gave the manuscript to his nephew to be conducted through the press, and threw himself back upon his red-cushioned lounge with an indescribable feeling of relief! He added that the great fatigue of mind, throughout the whole task, had resulted from the care and pains required in the construction and arrangement of materials, and not in the mere literary composition of the successive chapters.

On the parlor wall hung the engraving of Page's picture of "Scott and his Cotemporaries;" I alluded to it as presenting a group of his former friends.

"Yes," said he, "I knew every man of them but three; and now they are all gone!"

"Are the portraits good?" I inquired.

"Scott's head," he replied, "is well drawn, though the expression lacks something of Scott's force; Campbell's is tolerable; Lockhart's is the worst. Lockhart," said he, "was a man of very delicate organization, but he had a more manly look than in the picture."

"You should write one more book," I hinted.

"What is that?"

"Your reminiscences of those literary friends."

"Ah," he exclaimed, "it is too late now! I shall never take the pen again; I have so entirely given up writing, that even my best friends' letters lie unanswered. I must have rest. No more books now!"

He referred to the visit, a week before, from Mr. Willis, whose letter he had just been reading in *The Home Journal*.

"I am most glad," said he, "that Mr. Willis remembered my nieces; they are my housekeepers and nurses; they take such good care of me that really I am the most fortunate old bachelor in the world! Yes," he repeated with a merry emphasis, "the most fortunate old bachelor in all the world!"

It was delightful to witness the animation of his manner, and the heartiness of his gratitude, as he continued to relate how they supplied all his wants—gave him his medicines at the right time, without doubling him to look at the clock for himself—called him down to breakfast—cooked and shaveled him for his morning ride—brought him his hat for his bad-weather walks—and in every possible way anticipated him in every possible whim.

"I call them sometimes my nieces," he said, "but offenses my daughters."

As I rose to go, he brought from a corner of the room a photograph of a little girl, exhibiting it with great enthusiasm. It was a gift from a little child who had come to see him every day during his sickness. The picture was accompanied with a note, printed in large letters with a lead-pencil, by the little correspondent, who said she was too young to write! He spoke with great vivacity of his childish visitor. "Children," said the old man, "are great pets; I am very fond of the little creatures."

As I came away, the old gentleman bundled his shawl about him, and stood a few moments on the steps. A momentary burst of sunshine fell on him through the breaking clouds. In that full light he looked still less like an old man than in the dark parlor by the shaded window. His form was slightly bent, but the quiet humor of the early portraits was still lingering in his face. He was the same genial, generous, merry-eyed man at seventy-seven as Jarvis had painted him nearly fifty years before. I wish always to remember him as I saw him at that last moment!

THEODORE TILTON.

MR. N. P. WILLIS AT SUNNYSIDE.

In a recent number of the *Home Journal*, appeared the following memorandum of a visit referred to in Mr. Tilton's note. It was paid on the last day of October:

We were talking reveringly and affectionately of Mr. Irving, over our supper at Idlewild; expressing our wonder as well as happiness in the unrelentant brightness of the destiny that still opens before him—the full moon of renown after death seen so clearly before the setting of his sun—without doubt the most honored man in our country, yet even less honored than loved—the sky of his working day's triumphant close growing beautifully mellow, and the mists of renown, around and behind him, getting redder as he goes. It is, perhaps, the world's best exception to the common destiny of genius—America's leading name in literature yet, from the beginning to the end of his career, so well understood and appreciated!

Upon a thickly wooded knoll by the outlet of a brook, stands the "Sunnyside" of "Geoffrey Crayon." A short turn down a well-shaded lane winding away from the public road, an entrance through the open gate, and we were at the low porch of the quaintly constructed dwelling.

During the ten minutes before Mr. Irving came in (for he was out upon his morning's drive when we arrived,) his nieces very kindly gratified our interest in the "workshop of genius" by taking us into the library—the little curtain-windowed sanctuary where his mind had found both its labor and its repose, though, by the open newspapers scattered carelessly over the large writing table in the centre, and the inviting readiness of the well-cushioned lounge in the recess, it now serves more the purpose of the repose more need. It was a labyrinth of books; as it was a *labyrinth of tender associations*, in which, as the eye roved over its consecrated nooks and corners, the fancy, in all reverence, rambled lovingly! The tear *at the heart kissed the threshold as we left it.*

I was looking admiringly, once more, at Jarvis' record of him at the *Sketch-Book* period of his life, (the portrait with the fur collar, which all who have seen it will so well remember,) when Mr. Irving came in from his drive. We had heard so much, recently, of his illness, that I was surprised to see with how lively and firm a step he entered—removing the slouched hat (a comfortable departure from the old-school covering, which I had never expected to see on so proper a head!) with as easy elegance as ever, sitting down with his gray shawl left carelessly over his shoulders, and entering upon kind inquiries and exchange of courtesies with no hindrance of debility that I could see.

The Ex-Secretary (Mr. Kennedy) had returned recently from a tour in Europe, where he had met many of Mr. Irving's friends, and he took this opportunity to speak of them, with their messages of honoring regard—Lord John Russell's, more particularly, who had been most earnest in his desire to be named tenderly to his friend of other days. Any one who has chanced to see and enjoy the half-embarrassed smile and look of depreciating humility with which this our most modest of great men receives an honorary tribute, will understand why it was a pleasure to be present at the opening of Mr. Kennedy's rich budget of Irving memories from abroad, and how we thus saw as traveling of the beloved face recognized in his works, which was better worth treasuring than any portrait of the courtly outer man.

We were at home by seven, and we exchanged our congratulations of the day, and our felicitations at having been privileged, thus delightfully, to see, in his home in his health, the still sovereign Story King of the Hudson. May God bless him, and may the clouds about his loved and honored head grow still brighter with the nearing setting of his sun.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—The fifth of this course of lectures was delivered, last evening, by Hon. J. P. Hale, taking for his subject "Agrarianism." He warmly defended it from the obloquy that had been heaped upon it. A large audience listened to the lecture, and frequently interrupted the speaker with their applause.

Queens County Agricultural Society.—At the annual Winter meeting of this Society, held at Hempstead Branch, Edward N. Lawrence, of Flushing, was elected President; John A. King, of North Hempstead, Vice-President, and John Harrold, of Hempstead, Secretary and Treasurer. Some Long Island wheat was shown at this meeting, which weighed 63½ pounds above the standard.

Concert in Aid of a Church.—A Concert is to be given to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the Congregational Methodist Church, in State near Hoyt street, to aid in purchasing an organ. Aside from the commendable purpose for which this Concert is given, the talent engaged and the excellence of the programme promised can hardly fail to prove attractive.

Accidents.—An extra driver on the Fulton-avenue cars, Bowns by name, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. As he was attempting to attach his horses to a car, they took fright and dragged him some distance....Monday afternoon, a boy named Sherman jumped from the front of an Atlantic-street car, and falling, was so badly crushed by one of the wheels of the car that he died yesterday.

Court Calendars.—City Court for this day.—Nos. 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 25, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 33, 27, 35. Circuit Court—Nos. 15, 40, 60½, 61, 65, 68½, 71, 72, 73, 73½, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 5, 34, 37, 57, all on the November Calendar.

The Theory of Modern Abolitionism.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN'S REFLECTIONS UPON THE ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A very large congregation of the people of Brooklyn gathered, last evening, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, to listen to a lecture by Hon. Thos. Corwin, whose subject was advertised as "The American Christian Citizen—His Duties." After music from the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Theodore Tilton arose to introduce the lecturer. In doing so, he, as was appropriate at the close of the course of Plymouth lectures, or at any other time, announced the fact that the first course of Lyceum lectures ever delivered in the country was delivered in Brooklyn. He then referred to the fact that after having heard a lecture by Wendell Phillips, in the same Church, a short time previous, Mr. Corwin had announced his intention to reflect upon what he had heard and then give his vote, and expressed the belief that sufficient time had elapsed for reflection, and that the meeting might expect to hear the result.

Mr. Corwin, after having been well received, and after having made a suitable introduction, referred to what Mr. Tilton had said in relation to his presence when Mr. Phillips' lecture was delivered. He reiterated what he said on that occasion, and said he had reflected upon what had been uttered by that very learned and eloquent, *misguided* man. [Applause.] He had not only reflected upon that gentleman's subject, since he had had the pleasure of hearing him, but he believed he had been reflecting upon it for the past thirty years. For the workmanship of that lecture, he could say that for its excellency as a piece of composition, he thought it had not been surpassed within his memory. On that occasion they were told the Constitutions were to be considered as the recorded opinions of old men who had lived some time before, and that the law as written was only entitled to the same consideration—that when written it was the thought of the pavement, and, consequently, not entitled to any more weight than the thought of the pavement to-day. All that the speaker considered very good, with one simple qualification, and that was, that those who announced what they believed to be the thought of the pavement, should wait until the pavement had ratified the announcement. [Great applause.] In commencing the subject, which, he said, had been delayed by his having been led away by his young friend, who had introduced him, he said he should consider the American citizen as he was—not as a subject of the English Queen, of Napoleon the III., or of the Russian Emperor, but purely as an American citizen; and, with that idea, he should consider not only his citizenship, but the duties incumbent upon that position. In doing so, he spoke of the benefit of experience in dealing with men, and in governing them, the absolute necessity of law and the equal necessity of a punishment for its violation, in order to insure the safety and tranquillity of society. The fathers of our particular form of Government had announced that "all men were born free and equal." He supposed that that idea had never before been announced in exactly the same way, but he believed that the idea was as old as the creation of man. And, by way of illustrating his idea, he instanced the case of Cain and Abel. They were brothers, and equals. The one had no right to claim obedience from the other that the other had not the same right to claim from him. That was understood, and consequently all went well until one day, while they were making sacrifices, a difference of opinion occurred about something, and Cain, by way of enforcing an obedience to his will, to which he was not entitled by Deity understanding, knocked out Abel's brains, by way of satisfying him that he was wrong. In the opinion of the speaker, hanging became a very necessary and very popular institution in that portion of country, from that time. [Applause.] Thereafter Brunder Jerry, which was resorted to as another in the case of John Brown, the speaker concurred, to the extent of an hour and a half, very satisfactorily, and to the very apparent satisfaction of the audience. After dealing with older Governments, and drawing from them all an acknowledged necessity for obedience to laws mutually agreed upon, he came to speak particularly of our own Government. Is it there might be what many thought wrong; but, even if that were the case, its founders had provided the very best of means of remedy. With us the laws that govern the people emanate from the people; therefore, if a wrong exists, there is no necessity of violence. Convince the people of the wrong—let the truth before them, and the wrong, through the ballot-box, could be effectually righted. That was the way we had chosen to rectify the wrong in our Government, and he thought no sensible man would deny that it was the best way yet known. [Great Applause.] And it was the way we all had agreed upon, voluntarily, as Union to defend. Of course in such a case the majority must rule; and if some ardent reformer, more enthusiastic than his followers, declared that all were wrong, but him; that he was right, and he would reform his idea of right; the majority must say, that, in order to avoid anarchy, while peaceful means were open, a resort to violence on the part of the minority must be met with a resort to hemp and the gallows, by the majority. [Great applause.] The people united under one Government, voluntarily, by a compact agreed upon voluntarily, must either stand by that compact, or change it, through the ballot-box, in accordance with the compact. [Applause.] The necessity of such an understanding had, he thought, been sufficiently exemplified of late. It was not in vacating the theory of Government, or of our theory of education, to satisfy a man's mind of the sin of buying and selling men, to take an iron pike, make a hole in his head, and let his brains out. That plan of enlightenment certainly did not operate favorably upon the individual to whom it was applied. In conclusion, as we have not space for even an outline of Mr. Corwin's very effective lecture, he held that we must adopt either one system or the other. Either the individual will should be the rule of action, or the will of the majority should guide us. The former lead to continual anarchy and bloodshed; the other to peace, progress, prosperity and happiness, through the medium of the ballot-box—every man having the right to express his opinions of right and wrong to his fellows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The St. Louis *Bulletin*, Nov. 25, learns that orders have been received from Washington for the removal to St. Joseph of the Indian Superintendency hitherto located in that city. This measure has been agitated for some years. It will prove a convenience to the subordinate Indian agencies of Kansas and the Upper Missouri, (says the *Bulletin*,) while its influence upon St. Louis will be rather happy than otherwise, in the way of relieving us of the hordes of filthy and thieving vagabonds of the red race who have been wont periodically to infest our streets and afflict our sight. The whole value of the Superintendency to the city for many years past has hardly averaged $20,000 per annum.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 24, says: "Last Monday night, ten negroes—five males and five females—ran off from Lagrange, Lewis County, Mo. They belonged to several different persons, and, being valuable slaves, were worth not less than $10,000. They stole a flat-boat, with which they crossed to the Illinois shore, with the help, no doubt, of Abolitionists. A reward of $2,550 is offered for their arrest. On Friday night, another negro, belonging to Capt. Lillard, of the same place, effected his escape, making eleven in all."

The rioters who so shamefully maltreated the colored people, on board the steamboat *Express*, while going to a camp-meeting from Baltimore, last August, have some of them been so undertaute as to have their trial out of Judge Stump's jurisdiction. One of them had been sentenced to confinement in the Dorchester County jail until the 21 of December, three to imprisonment in the Penitentiary until August 21, 1860, and three others to confinement until August 21, 1860.

A German took a hog to Albany, a few days since, where he hoped to find a market. While in earnest discussion with a friend, a man driving by stopped his wagon, and, without saying as much as "By your leave, Sir," transferred the porker to his vehicle and drove off. The German did not notice the manœuvre, and when he discovered his loss was obliged to relinquish all idea of pursuit, as it would have been impossible for him to have identified his property.

A party of the Winnebagoes, variously estimated as numbering from 75 to 400 persons, have recrossed the Mississippi to take up their old quarters a few miles from Genesee, in Henry County, Ill. They take the example of the settlers who drove them from their homes, and entering the dwelling-houses, appropriate bedding and whatever articles of clothing suit their fancy. Poultry-yards are not exempt from their depredations.

Edward Hine, of Weedsport, Cayuga County, while on his way to deposit five hundred dollars in the Merchants' Bank, at Syracuse, incautiously put the roll of bills which contained this sum in the pocket of his pantaloons. When he reached the bank he found that some one had relieved him of the entire amount.

On Saturday, Nov. 26, as the Express train was passing North Bridgewater, Mass., a Mrs. Barrett, about 60 years old, thinking her grandchild in danger, rushed towards the train, and, attempting to cross the track, she was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

John Miller, a stone-mason, in Washington, while at work on the new building at Stoll's Corner, Pennsylvania-avenue, was precipitated to the ground by the giving way of the derrick, and had two or three ribs and his shoulder-blade broken, the fore bones of his arm crushed, and his knee-pan laid open.

Twenty eminent Agriculturists and Horticulturists, have united with Profs. Porter and Johnson, of Yale College, to give a course of eighty lectures on Agriculture and Horticulture, at New-Haven, in February next.

Dr. Collins, President of Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, says that the exaggerated reports of troubles in that institution all arose from the suspension, until Christmas, of four members of the Senior Class.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Dusseldorff collection of paintings, belonging to Mr. Boker, and which he purchased for $150,000, have been sold to Mr. H. W. Derby for $100,000.

Arrangements have been made, by which passengers who leave Philadelphia at night can occupy sleeping cars, and after a good night's rest reach Washington early the next morning.

PERSONAL.

In the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Rev. Dr. McClintock explains the delay in the publication of his *Life of Bishop Asbury*. He says: "There are two reasons for this delay. The first is, that my other literary engagements will keep me fully occupied for a long time to come. The second is, that an excellent memoir of Bishop Asbury has recently been issued from the Book Room."

Mr. John A. Washington has sent to Mr. George W. Riggs, the treasurer of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, an order for $1,228 25, as his contribution to the Mount Vernon fund, being the proceeds of the Mount Vernon steamboat trips for the past year, which, though payable to Mr. Washington, he has generously caused to be made over to the Association.

The accusation against Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, for stabbing R. S. Fay, Jr., the Treasurer of the Middlesex Mills, with a penknife, has been withdrawn, because the prosecutor found that he could not sustain his charge. It was claimed by Dr. Ayer that he defended himself from an attack prompted by motives of revenge for exposure of bad management which he had been making.

Rev. Dr. Worcester, of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., surprised his congregation Nov. 27, by asking for his dismissal from the pastorship of that parish. Mr. Worcester has occupied the pulpit of this church for over a quarter of a century.

Rev. Dr. Lamson, Pastor of the Middle-street Baptist Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Brookline, Mass., to become their pastor.

OBITUARY.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* announces the sudden death of Solomon H. Currier, Esq., of that city, at the age of 73 years. He was in former years an influential man, a Democrat down to the election of Jackson, and afterwards a Whig. He was made the Collector of the Direct National Taxes in the Newburyport District during the administration of Mr. Madison, and under John Quincy Adams was made Collector.

The Wanderer Trials at Savannah.—The Savannah *Republican* states that the trials of Brown, Rahmes and Avenell, before the United States Circuit Court, were brought to a close on Wednesday last. After a consultation of nearly a day, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." "We cannot say, adds the Republican, "that the public expectation has been disappointed in this result. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await their trial on another indictment, for offenses committed on the high seas; that under which they have just been tried alleging only offenses committed on the waters of Georgia."

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Imposing Preparations for the Execution.

THE INSANITY OF JOHN BROWN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION—MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Charlestown, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

The excitement here increases as the day of execution draws near. Funds purchase all things. Every eye is curious, and even the presence of the large body of troops does not allay the apprehension of an invasion from the West. Spies are out in all directions. It would be hard to indeed any Virginian to say that there is no expectation of an attempt at rescue; all assert the contrary, and express the utmost confidence in the arrangements of the military power." But the appearance and conduct of all strangely belie their professed indifference.

There are nearly 2,000 troops in Charlestown, Harpers Ferry, and

[illegible] testimony. The following interesting letter is published with this testimony:

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN TO MR. HOYT.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

Gen. H. Hoyt, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your kind letter of the 23d inst. is received. I exceedingly regret my inability to make you some other acknowledgment for all your efforts in my behalf than that which consists in mere words. May God and a good conscience be your continual rewards. I really do not see what one can do for me any further.

I appreciate my poor family to the kind sympathy of friends; but I well understand that they are not entirely free from guilt. I wished to make them so by paying the whole. I have for but very little time had any thought of what would become of them if I should be hung. I am very sorry for my wife and children, and for my friends; but I have had to meet the chance of their being made to suffer much on account of my [illegible]. I am constantly getting letters from strangers, which I suppose to have very wrong ideas of my character, and they consequently address me in a kind of [illegible] manner. I receive. Your friend, in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

[illegible] COURSEL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

HON. HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I respectfully submit for your consideration the [illegible] following named persons, to wit: [illegible] Edwin Stearns, Sylvester Craig, [illegible] Allen, Milton Lusk, Gideon Mills, George [illegible], Sylvester and Willis Thompson, [illegible] Davis, [illegible] Metcalf, Salmon [illegible], A. N. Hill, O. C. Rendick, S. W. Good[illegible], and A. H. Gee, Secretary H. Brown and Green, Orphans of Death, for some years, and that his [illegible] and two sons, two nieces, five cousins, [illegible] have been insane. [illegible] with the certificate of [illegible] Judge of the District Court for the District of [illegible] of the same; [illegible] with the object of praying you [illegible] the execution of the prisoner, in order that an opportunity may be afforded me as his counsel to have an issue, framed and tried under the laws of Virginia, respecting the sanity of said Brown.

I am with great respect, your ob't serv't,

SAML. CHILTON.

Counsel for John Brown.

[illegible] the essential part of the affidavits [illegible]

JEREMIAH R. BROWN, BROTHER OF JOHN BROWN.

The statement of Mr. JEREMIAH R. Brown, half-brother of John Brown, is as follows:

I am now forty years of age, and twenty years [illegible], then my brother John; we are the sons of Owen Brown, now deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Hudson: John was the son of the first wife of my father, and I a son by the second wife; my brother John, from my earliest recollection, has been a man of [illegible] and this was his reputation among all who knew him in that section of the country; since the troubles growing out of the settlement of Kansas Territory, I have observed a marked change in my brother John; previous to this he devoted himself entirely to business; but since these troubles commenced, he has abandoned all business, and has become wholly absorbed by the subject of Slavery. He had property left him by his father, of which he has been the agency. He has never taken a dollar of it for the benefit of his family, but has called for a portion of it to be expended in what he called [illegible] after his return from Kansas, he called on me, and I urged him to go home to his family and attend to his private affairs; that I feared they would prove his own destruction and that of his boys. This was about two years ago. He replied that he was sorry that I did not sympathize with him in his cause; that he knew he was in the line of his duty, and he must pursue it, though it should destroy him and his family. He stated to me that he was satisfied he was a chosen instrument in the hands of God to war against Slavery. From his manner and from his conversation at this time, I had no doubt he had become insane upon the subject of Slavery, and gave him to understand that I was of the same opinion of him; and I think at the remark of mine he took offence, for since then he has not spoken to me unkindly, but did not call as he usually had when he came to my house. I place the conversation above referred to. There have been many members of the family of the mother of my brother John who have been insane. Two uncles, on the mother's side of John, have been insane; also, three aunts and several of their children, one of whom is now in the Insane Asylum at Newburgh, Ohio. My brother John has had two children who have been insane. And I think from the character of my brother, from my knowledge of him, when gave intensely absorbed upon any one subject, that his conduct at Harper's Ferry was the result of insanity.

[illegible], BROTHER-IN-LAW OF BROWN.

[illegible], of Summit County, Ohio, says he is a brother-in-law of John Brown; that he has been acquainted with him from childhood; that in his business relations he was strictly honest and upright; Brown married a sister of Lusk, who died about twenty-four or twenty-five years ago; soon after the death of his wife, Lusk and his family observed strange peculiarities in his conduct and conversation, and the change in his manner was remarked upon by them at the time; and for the first time he believed Brown was not of sound mind, and from then believed by him and his family that Brown was insane; that since that time he believes that Brown has been at all times more or less insane, disposed to enter upon wild and desperate projects and adventures, and incapable of deliberation or reasoning in regard to them; that the last time he saw Brown, he (the said Brown) was just starting for Kansas; that Brown then remarked to him that he was going to Kansas, and was armed to the teeth, "from a Sharpe's rifle to a gimlet;" Lusk endeavored to persuade him to abandon his project, both because he believed he was insane, and because he had no sympathy with his schemes.

SYLVESTER AND WILLIS THOMPSON COUSINS OF BROWN.

Sylvester and Willis Thompson, of Hudson, Summit County, were born in Hudson, and are first cousins of John Brown, and have known him from childhood. Mr. Brown lived in Hudson many years, and no man enjoyed a better reputation for honesty, sobriety, humanity and truth; he was in all respects considered a most upright and exemplary man. Brown's mother and ours were sisters. The family name was Mills, and many of the members of this family have at times been insane. Our grandmother on the mother's side was insane for six years and died insane; our mother was more or less insane for six years and died insane the same as her mother. We have a uncle who has been returned from the lunatic asylum somewhat insane, and is now living in our neighborhood. One of our maternal uncles has been missing. His name is Oliver Mills. We have had cousins, children who have been insane. Our cousin, Sylvester Mills,

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported since our last, of 6,000 bbls, at $18@18 12½ for Mess, here; $16 for Prime, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in the month of January; $16 for Mess, same time, to let of the buyer; $15 for Prime, same time, to let of the seller; and $18 for Mess, cash time, to let of the buyer. Lard has been in fair request, and prices have been somewhat firmer, $8 for Western, and $8@8 25 for Western and Prime Steam, and $8@8 25 for Prime. Beef is quiet. Prime Mess, $17 @18@20; India Mess, $21 @ 23. Beef Hams, $18 @19@19 50 @ 20 bbl. Beef continues in demand, at 14c.@15c. for State; and 11@12c. for Ohio, @ lb. Cheese is selling, in small lots, at 6@6½c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Are required for, and sales have been made of 300 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 7c.@7½c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7½c.; 100 hhds. Havana, at 6¾c.@6¾c.; 100 hhds. of Manilla, at 6½c. @ lb.

MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado 250 hhds., in lots, at 29½c.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bbls. Pork, at 7-32d. @ 9d.; 3 bbls.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; and 100 tcs. Pork, on private terms. For London, 10 tons Bacon, at 20s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 1000 bbls. Flour, (export,) at 2s. 6d.; and 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 3s. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, (export,) at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 400 tcs. Tobacco, at 21 25; 150 tcs. Rice, at 35c.; and 100 tons Miscellaneous Goods, at 40s.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

A meeting of citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, in favor of an honest, faithful and independent administration of the City Government, of effective guarantees for improving positions, front and encouraging any Municipal reform, and of the election of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at half-past 7 P. M.

Stephen Whitney, Alex. E. Fox,
Moses Taylor, William Kent,
Olyphants, Ogden & Co., Augustus Schermerhorn & Co.,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Richard Lathers,
Josephus Thompson, Charles A. Rockefeller,
Daniel Meade, Theodore Dwight,
Charles Spencer, Caleb S. Norwood,
R. W. Stone & Co., Benjamin Holden,
Willard Felt, John Bates,
Cyrus W. Field, Wm. Nelson & Sons,
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., Peters & Co.,
Charles Dennison, Jr.,
Sturges, Bennett & Co., F. H. Macy,
Wilmore, Cryder & Co., Wilson G. Hunt,
Sturges & Co., Matthew Morgan,
Daniel Cooper, Joseph Lawrence,
A. B. Hollins, Elias S. Higgins,
Thomas W. Pearsall, Don Alonzo Cushman,
Walter Underhill, P. R. Bennett,
Benjamin B. Sherman, John L. Cross,
George C. Collins, John Caswell,
Daniel Warren, Rockliff & Crane,
Francis Skiddy, R. L. & J. Stuart,
J. J. Van Nostrand, Robert Bayard,
Martin Bates, Jr., F. M. Demarest,
D. S. Arnold & Co., Messinger & Wright,
Bulmer & Hecht, Edward Haight,
Randolph, Wesendunch & Co., A. K. Thompson,
James W. Anderson & Co.,
Cunningham, Frost and Throckmorton, A. J. Cammann,
Payne & Catlin,
Charles H. Bulkley, J. B. Varnum, Jr.,
Spaulding, Vail, Hunt & Co., Joseph Walker,
William Lottimer, Martin Zabriskie,
T. E. Putnam, J. H. Poole,
Samuel McLean & Co., Jas. M. Lewis,
Richard Lathers, P. D. Tappen,
Young, McAuliffe, Sanborn & Co., B. Cartwright,
W. C. Gallagher,
Wm. A. Gale & Co., R. G. Glover,
Thos. F. Young, Oakley & Pendleton,
Wm. F. Jones, E. C. Morris,
John Nelson, Wm. S. Slocum,
Daniel H. Burdett, John A. Lasocer,
Walter Greenough, Cockcroft, Wood & Co.,
Chas. Burkhalter, James W. Phillips,
S. H. Howell, Merrill & Abbott,
Geo. Elder, Wm. Adams,
R. W. Fuller, Wm. Aymar,
Butler, Horr & Martens, F. W. Fellowes,
R. Ir Gerymer, J. Bruce De Kay,
Thompson & Hunter, Benj. Richards,
Geo. A. Hoyt, John Wilson,
J. Bigelow, Wm. Moser,
Geo. W. Quintard, Gilbert Oakley,
Chauncey J. Hawley, H. G. Russell,
Burdett, James & Co., George Wade,
Geo. H. Moller, E. B. Winans,
A. H. & H. Davies, John Y. Berkley,
Adam Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Ottendorfer,
Jesse D. Overton, B. Treadwell's Sons,
Robert J. Randolph, Robert Hall,
Alex. Edson, R. R. Livermore,
Thomas Lowe, William C. Lord,
Sculler McGuire, Hoffman & Curtiss,
T. J. Herrick, William H. Cornell,
Joseph W. Corlies, Jr., J. Seymour,
Henry S. Marquand, Francis F. Sage,
Charles A. Clinton, Moses H. Grinnell,
A. D. Dimond, Wm. H. Bayles,
Nathaniel D. Higgins, John J. Marvin,
James D. Morgan, Howard Norris,
M. Boren, Charles B. Abers,
Henry Levy, A. G. Havens,
J. C. Davison, Gould H. Thorp,
H. M. Backus, Walter T. Marvin,
C. Claude, R. M. Lawrence,
Klein & Klingenberg, R. S. Brown,
Freeman & Co., Peter Rice & Co.,
J. F. Green, Foster J. Weeks,
L. Ullman, Scott, Baldwin,
Hunter & Slade, George E. Baldwin,
C. D. Frost, Charles Tiers,
Burke Bros. & Colley, Caleb F. Lindsley,
A. B. & D. Davis, Alexander S. Jarvis,
Adam Smith, Jr., Peter Tiers,
James L. Overton, J. M. Brixnt,
Robert J. Randolph, W. G. Lyon,
Alex. Edson, John McKeever, Jr.,
Thomas Lowe, Oscar Strasburger,
Sculler McGuire, James Neeves,
T. J. Herrick, Trimble & Co.,
Gilbert Oakley, Charles Linn & Co.,
Hy. G. Russell, O. G. Gunther & Son,
George Wade, Wm. Nelson & Sons,
John Y. Berkley, Hicks & Bell,
Robert Hall, Charles Gatow,
D. R. Livermore, R. R. Winans,
Wm. H. Cornell, E. M. L. Boyd,
Wm. F. Davis, R. N. L. Mormot,
J. W. Corlies, Hoffman & Curtiss,
A. V. D. Mills, J. Seymour,
F. Y. Moore, G. T. Short,
James Cameron, E. W. Taylor,
James Everdell, Henry Neuse,
Wm. M. Bliss, J. C. Seymour,
John Gammel, Thomas G. Smith,
Francis Marsin, Lodge & Wardwell,
C. S. Corwith, C. D. Robinson,
John C. Gunther, Wm. H. Fisher,
A. J. Smith, R. L. Bishop,
Henry Bogardus, Wm. P. Lee,
Thompson & Hunter, Wm. Nicols,
Geo. A. Hoyt, Jas. V. Schenck,
J. Bigelow, Warner, Peck & Co.,
Geo. W. Quintard, C. L. Dolge,
Chauncey J. Hawley, Trenholm, Stoe. & Co.,
Burdett, James & Co., Clarkson & Calhoun,
Geo. H. Moller, Alfred Fell,
A. H. & H. Davies, Hall & Gurnell,
Adam Smith, Jr., D. Lewis,
Jesse D. Overton, David Wendell,
Robert J. Randolph, Thos. De Witt,
Alex. Edson, Thos. H. Leonard,
Thomas Lowe, Martin A. Carter,
Sculler McGuire, Joseph S. Pulsch,
T. J. Herrick, T. F. Berger,
Gilbert Oakley, Alexander Wolcott,
Hy. G. Russell, Wm. H. Lawrence,
Wm. F. Davis, Wm. H. Lyon,
Wm. Cornell, Wm. J. Berger,

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

WM. LAMPHIER, Jr., BUILDER.

Your nominee, John Lamphier, is a man who has done much in the interest of the Democracy.

H. A. HERBERT, Chairman.
THEO. G. CHANDLER, Secretary.
Ad'ourned Convention.

FOR MAYOR.

HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to the honest and efficient Municipal administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to any organization, are invited to meet daily at this place.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Democratic Republican Tammany Hall Ward Committee, of the Seventh Ward, the following Preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Republican Ward Committee, having recommended for Mayor, William F. Havemeyer; for Counsel to the Corporation, Samuel J. Tilden; and for Almshouse Governor, Patrick McGlynn, Democrats of well-known character, who, if elected, will discharge the duties of their respective offices with fidelity and a strict regard to the well being and interests of the Democracy of Manhattan. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican Ward Committee of the Seventh Ward, hereby pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to exert all honorable means to insure their success, as well as all other nominations emanating from the regular organization of the Party in Tammany Hall.

JOHN BOOME, Chairman.
EDWARD J. PRAWLEY, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Nov. 29, 1859.

THE 14TH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at their quarters, corner Houston and Sullivan-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. B. FABER, Secretary.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor.

WM. T. PINKNEY.

Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian Hotel, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST PLAINS SEMINARY.

An excellent and economical Institute for young ladies and gentlemen.

WINTER TERM OPENS DEC. 28.

$100 pays for Board and Tuition in English for one year.

Principal BANNISTER will be at Moore, Porter & Wells, No. 208 Broadway, each morning for a few days, to receive his patrons or consult with any persons who may wish to patronize his Seminary.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 West 26th-st., near Sixth-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have had small and wish to pursue with manners to combine a thorough, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An assistant will be provided for pupils wishing to a Harmony.

R. E. S.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. M. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. SORGE and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 140 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., an Institute for the Thorough Instruction in all the branches of exact science, and solicit the aid in the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Moral Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING; Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c., Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—Technology—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. Practical Smelting Science—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to receive pupils in his Laboratory for instruction in Chemistry applied to the arts, Pharmacy, Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.

A. DU BRECEAU, M. D.,
Late of the Laboratories of the University of Paris.
No. 208 6th-av.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC—$5 a quarter, will commence Friday, Dec. 2, and will be given every Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M., at the Conservatory of Music, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 103 Broadway. Pianoforte classes, $10 a quarter. Mr. Goldbeck also continues to give a limited number of private lessons. All applications to be made at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 103 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO have completed their scholastic duties, and who desire to pursue an agreeable course of chemistry, physiology, private reading or belle-lettres, may find an opportunity of doing so by addressing, for three days, PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Box No. 112 Times Office. N. B.—Terms reasonable, and testimonials satisfactory.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY and a member of the Union Theological Seminary will be glad to devote, during the Winter, two hours per day to instruction in the classics and the common branches of an English education. The best references will be given. Address Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, No. 116 4th-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, No. 848 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For prospectus and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE residence of the professor in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 48 Times Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., President. Flourishing Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 12.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. EVARREGOM and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 14, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

EDWARD ROBERTS, PROFESSOR OF Lithography, Mechanical Drawing and Engraving, Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 14, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

EDWARD ROBERTS, PROFESSOR OF Lithography, Mechanical Drawing and Engraving, Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 14, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG LADY AS Governess; is thoroughly competent to teach music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel painting, common and higher English. Terms moderate; would like to leave the City; references exchanged. Call or address for one week, No. 369 Adams-st., Brooklyn, first brown stone house from Myrtle-av.

GOVERNESS—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG experience in teaching, wishes for an engagement as daily governess; her qualifications are English in all its branches, and French and German, (learned in those countries;) has no objection to evening lessons for adults. Address B. G. W., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PROTESTANT French lady as resident teacher in a first-class female institute in this City. Also, a teacher of guitar and vocal music for the South. Call on Rev. G. G. SAIZ, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having bells; due now be engaged for the season, on very moderate terms, to the quiet and desirably minded Public.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN the very quiet neighborhood, in a plain family, where but few boarders are taken, can be accommodated, on moderate terms, with a front room, second floor, to let, with full or partial board, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

TO LET—FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room (adjoining) to a single gentleman by a small private family, residing in 23d-st., near 6th-av., in a large three-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences. Breakfast given if desired; no other boarders taken. Address W., Box No. 2,344 Post office.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE GENTlemen can procure pleasant rooms, at No. 102 Broadway, near Union-square, without board; rooms just new, and furnished complete; and every attention given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD AT NO. 140 Bleecker-st.—Two front rooms, second story, furnished front rooms on second or third floor; also rooms for single men. Modern improvements in the house.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, for single gentlemen, in a private family, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Inquire at No. 1 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible] Brooklyn, in one of the best [illegible] (between Union and Madison squares) [illegible] years of by a family recently [illegible] They will be let together, or separately, to [illegible] parties, with or without private table. [illegible] and required. For full particulars, address [illegible] Old New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible] Two single gentlemen may be accommodated [illegible] board and a large, pleasant front room, with [illegible] Rent moderate, by applying at No. 7 Bedford-st., between Bleecker and Houston-sts., near the [illegible] regular or Wallack's and Bowery theatres. [illegible] able references given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separately, [illegible] Terms moderate. Apply for a single gentleman [illegible] No. 22 Thompson-st., near Amity. [illegible] changed.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO [illegible] 23d-st., would accommodate a few gentlemen [illegible] pleasant rooms and an approved table. [illegible] exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT [illegible] room can be obtained at Mrs. ADAMS', No. [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, [illegible] Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN MAY obtain a pleasant furnished front room, in a private house, with board, in a [illegible] quired. Apply at No. 33 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, or but one, with board, in a private house, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Bathing-room arranged. Apply at No. [illegible]

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT [illegible] Breakfast or an second floor, suitable for [illegible] and 2d-win, or two single gentlemen. [illegible] Fulton and Washington Ferries. Apply at No. [illegible]

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A [illegible] Gentleman desiring pleasant [illegible] board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 3 Cranberry-st., near Gold-st., [illegible] Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY VOCALIST, OF [illegible] Ability and experience in teaching, of good [illegible] desirous, wishes to procure board in a private family, [illegible] her services as teacher would be received as an equivalent for board, for part of the time. For further particulars, address [illegible] Square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN [illegible] and wife, and one or two other gentlemen, [illegible] board, at No. 10 Courtlandt-st., corner of [illegible] Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WHO [illegible] Bleecker-st., near Gates-ave., can obtain board and [illegible] rooms for the Winter, on the Western [illegible] on the reasonable terms at No. [illegible] Rooms are large and pleasant and contain all modern improvements. Dinner at 5 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN Brooklyn, by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, or in a pleasant boarding-house, a room and board. Address E. V., LITTLE, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with [illegible] in a private family, in a pleasant location, [illegible] or a Hoboken-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by two single gentlemen, where no other [illegible] are taken. References exchanged. Address [illegible] No. 143 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, [illegible] may be obtained by inquiring [illegible] Nos. 1 and 3 Madison-ave., [illegible] private family. Rooms [illegible] and three rooms on third story. Rent low [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for a small family, or single gentlemen, at No. 103 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th-sts. For terms of reference or strictly private [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It so dies the irritated scalp also.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 21, 1859.

MESSRS. I. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refrain from the salutary effect in my case aggravated case of good excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, and I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. The inflammation I attributed to the use of various of so-called hair washes, which I have since been told contain corrosive spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN [illegible]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair too smooth to lay still and dry; soft and glossy for several days. It is recommended by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at Burnett's Depots.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIERSON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, ADMIT THE TRUTH, viz.: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve indefinitely the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times every month throughout life. Fortunately, nature, the great restorer, has left with the hair the power to do its work, if only aided a little. Nature will do the work well and beautiful when hard and dry, and keep it free from all disease to the last. Any one who has used any hair preparation, from the Mexican Vegetable down, knows that it is not greasy or sticky, and that it does not soil the finest cambric. Ladies and gentlemen and children of all ages all over the world, have testimony that it is the best and most in the world. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

HENRY GROVE, Pa. Charles Co., Md., Nov. 1, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and the effects were so remarkable, we feel bound to let you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's hair, for some time past, was covered with scurf, and was falling off so rapidly that he was almost entirely bald. We thought we would try your Restorative; we did so with little faith, but to our surprise, after a few applications, scurf disappeared, and an abundant and luxuriant crop of hair commenced growing. We feel bound to say that our boy has as healthy a head and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child of his age. We are, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair, now over 70 years, has a becoming prematurely gray, and was fast becoming thin and scanty. I was induced to try one of your bottles of Hair Restorative, about two years ago, and it has restored my hair to its original color, and assumed a luxuriant growth. I have not been troubled with dandruff since using your preparation, and I believe it to be preferred to those produced by the chemists or any other preparation I have ever used. I do not hesitate to say that it is an elegant article for the purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair, and I have recommended it to many of my friends. Respectfully yours,

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1859.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: I was the agent of a friend of mine, who had been bald for some time, and was induced to try it. I have seen some time ago, and my surprise every application of your Restorative, and now the hair is as thick as ever. Nothing has been so successful in restoring the hair as your preparation, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to others that are in need of it. I have been special to give this public expression of my opinion, and I have recommended your Hair Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., one pint, one half pint, the small bottle holding half a pint, and the large bottle, the large size, one pint, price, respectively, $1, $1 50 and $2 per bottle. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 308 Broadway, New-York. (Formerly Broadway, Cincinnati, O.) Sold by all druggists everywhere.

TO BOOKSELLERS—LAIN AND HAVIRA have a few copies of Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Bronte, which they will dispose of at a low price.

REAL ESTATE MARKET—[illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—[illegible] Liberty-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, no Park-row, designated Nassau-street.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12c. cents a week, or at the rate of Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms: Four Dollars a year, in advance, or Five Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year, in advance, or Three Dollars if not paid in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, for Twelve Dollars; Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES for CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 16th of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents.

Subscriptions to be invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Huguenots.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Clandestine Marriage—The Spectacle Mania.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Nemo.

BRYANT'S FAMILY OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Seven Judges—Ar Abbaranas—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Octoroon Brothers—The Spectre Bride.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—Sam Gerrill's Court Shawn—Jane Deveron.

CHINESE MUSEUM—The Door of Destiny.

CHRISTY'S ARCHITHEATRE—Sieson & Aymar's Circus.

CRYSTAL GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

MINSTRELSY—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Music of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh—Levees of Prof. Dodge—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

NATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PANORAMA "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Building, No. 58 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

EGYPTIAN INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Author's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rosseter & Mignot's Panorama "The Home of Washington after the War."

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 289 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The Weeping Captive."

VERNON GALLERY—Whitehead's, No. 393 Canal-street—Fine Statuary.

SUPERLUDORE GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

WORK CHAPEL—Wesley's Image.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bohemian, at Portland, brings Liverpool dates to Nov. 16. They are not of striking importance. No steps to the composition of a Congress had been taken. The London *Times* expressed a desire to know on what conditions France expects Austria to participate in the deliberations; and, also, with reference to the Anglophobia raging in France, gives vent to offensive and truculent language. With regard to the Italian question, the formal declaration of the regency by Prince Carignano has been made public. In his response to the deputation, the Prince recommended as a suitable chief, his friend, the Chevalier Buoncompagni, who had executed the treaties, and accepting it, had gone to Florence to assume office. The general and commercial news is of little importance.

The defeat of the Liberal Party at Queretaro is confirmed by advices from the Capital of Mexico to the 10th. Twenty cannon had been captured, with Generals Alvarez and Tapia, and an American officer, who was promptly shot. The Liberals had compensated this defeat by gaining a victory at Tudanango, where the Conservatives had lost four hundred killed.

An announcement like that of the death of Washington Irving hardly needs newspaper publicity to make it generally known. The intelligence of the unexpected and melancholy things reached the City at noon yesterday. A mark of respect was accorded, on the instant, to his memory, which would hardly have been shown any other American author. The flags on the City Hall, and on the other public buildings, were at once displayed at half-mast, and Mayor Tieman issued a call for a special meeting of both branches of the Common Council, that measures might be adopted to signify the veneration in which New-York holds the fame of "Diedrich Knickerbocker." The incidents which marked the last hours of the deceased are naturally objects of peculiar interest. At 10 o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Irving retired to his room, and on reaching the door of his apartment stumbled and fell. One of the two persons who have recently been his constant attendants, was immediately at his side and summoned a physician, but his aid was unavailing. In a few moments the sufferer breathed his last. Throughout the Union his decease will be received with more or less of the same sad sentiments it has excited here, and more agitating topics will for the moment be forgotten in the sorrow which will everywhere be felt at the loss of one who has done so much to advance and elevate our national literature.

Warlike preparations are making at Charlestown, for the approaching execution. Our Special Correspondent advises us that spies are out in all directions to guard against the possibility of a surprise from those bodies of men which Gov. Wise has learned are moving down to the Virginian frontier, and that while the people profess to put no belief in the alarming stories which are circulated their conduct betrays the anxiety they really feel. Strict military discipline is maintained in camp, three thousand troops now being in the town. In addition to this force, the Secretary of War has ordered two artillery companies to proceed from Old Point Comfort to Harper's Ferry for the protection of the Armory and other public property. John Brown still maintains the equanimity which he has persistently displayed, while the other prisoners, Cook, in particular, are greatly agitated in view of their hastening doom. Gov. Wise has received a pamphlet, written in cipher, which makes still further astounding revelations, and increases the fears which he already entertains of an attempted rescue. The strictest supervision is to be exercised on the day of execution, in preventing any communications but those which are approved by the authorities, from leaving the town. The appeal of Gov. Wise to the petition of counsel, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Brown, on the ground of insanity, has not yet been received. The grounds on which this petition is based are given elsewhere. The story of an offer of military aid to Gov. Wise by the Governor of South Carolina, is emphatically contradicted by the Columbia *Guardian*.

The dread of insurrection having spread to Illinois, the citizens of Cook County have held a public meeting to consider an intercepted letter, written by one B. C. Parker to a New-York man in Chariton. The Abolition sentiments of that letter were considered so atrocious that Mr. Parker, who resides in Marshall, was ordered to leave the State immediately under pains and penalties.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 26, casts doubt upon the report of the death of Kit Carson. The latest intelligence received from Santa Fé makes no mention of that event.

The Indian Superintendency at St. Louis is to be removed to St. Joseph, Mo., for the convenience of the subordinate Indian Agencies.

The St. Louis papers report a stampede of ten slaves from Lagrange, Mo., on the 21st November. They succeeded in reaching Illinois.

That portion of the American Mayoralty Convention, numbering one-half of the original delegates, who refused to coincide in the attempted withdrawal of Mr. De Peyster Ogden as the American candidate for Mayor, met last night at the Washington House, and determined to sustain Mr. Ogden. They denounced the action of the other half of the Convention in unmeasured terms, and appointed a Committee to inform the Whigs of their course. The Whig General Committee met also in session last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, and nominated George C. Barnes for Corporation Counsel, and John H. Brace for Governor of the Almshouse. The meeting was addressed by Senator Chittenden, but reporters were forbidden to report his speech. A Committee was appointed to confer "before" of the previous night, and recommend their *endorsement* of Mr. Thomas Geoghegan for Mayor.

Thomas Cornell delivered a lecture, one of the Brooklyn Course, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, last evening, to a very large audience. It was mainly a reply to an address delivered in the same place, by Wendell Phillips, in which he held that is a government of a State, and which existed by natural right, may, at pleasure, set aside the laws that created it, or could only be altered or annulled in the way specified in the constitution, namely, through the ballot-box. And, consequently, he held that the doctrine of secession, or the transmission of individual slaves, could only be met by violence—heavy fire and the sword. He spoke for more than an hour, and was listened to with marked attention. His arguments and illustrations were received with enthusiastic applause.

The Stock market took a downward turn yesterday at the morning Board, but recovered in the afternoon and closed firm for most of the speculative shares. The Foreign Exchanges fell off ¼@¾ cent toward the close of the Boston steamer mail.

The sales of Flour were less extensive. Prices of low grades, however, were firmer. A fair business was reported in Wheat, Rye and Barley. Wheat advanced slightly. The transactions in Cotton comprised 1,700 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*. Prices were steady. Pork attracted more attention, mainly for future delivery, at rising rates. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Fish, Metals, Rice and Whisky, were moderately purchased. Sugars and Molasses were inquired for. Tobacco was more sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

The North and South.

We are in the receipt of numerous communications concerning the Harper's Ferry affair, and the various topics connected with it. They are from all quarters, and on all sides,—some defending the North, assailing Slavery, urging the policy of not hanging John Brown, &c., and others presenting the gloomiest pictures of the state of public feeling at the South, and insisting on the necessity of some immediate step to avert the disastrous political crisis which seems to be impending.

We must decline to publish them all,—simply because we see no possible good which they could accomplish. We shall publish, as we have done hitherto, everything in the way of news connected with this affair, and whatever may be essential to the formation of a just judgment upon it; but we shall not hunt up material for feeding the public excitement in regard to it, nor give place to heated appeals on either side of the controversy. The public welfare demands rather the allaying of the excitement which already exists. In both sections it is mischievous, and uncalled for, in our opinion, by any facts which have occurred or any emergency which has yet arisen.

We have several letters from Virginia, representing the feeling of the people of that State as intensely excited, hostile to the North, and unanimous for immediate disunion. We do not credit these representations; and even if they were true, the evil could not be cured by spreading them before the public. If the people of Virginia actually regard the people of the free States as a band of marauders—reckless of their rights, hostile to their peace, and bent upon their ruin—we pity their delusion, and deprecate the evils in which it may involve them. But time alone can cure it. It is useless to reason with it, for they are not in a mood to listen to reason, nor will the political leaders, who are using this state of things for their own advantage, permit them to even read the facts and statements that may be presented on that side of the question. The Richmond *Enquirer*, *Whig* and *Examiner*, which furnish the principal reading matter for the whole State, are careful to copy every Abolition speech which the malign industry of the *Herald* may hunt up for their use, and whatever else may feed the delusion on which they rest their selfish hopes. But nothing from a conservative quarter is permitted to reach their readers. Nothing finds admission to their columns calculated to disprove their assertion that the whole North backs up John Brown, and is ready to wage open war upon Slavery in the Southern States. We reported some twenty sermons in the Trans of Friday last, of which only two indicated the slightest sympathy with Abolitionism or its schemes; we venture to predict that not one of these representative utterances of the true conservatism of the North will be copied by any Richmond journal, and that Mr. Cheever's diatribe, preached to a congregation which looks to British alms for its support, will be given at full length, as an index of the prevailing tone and sentiment of the City of New-York. Against deliberate and intentional injustice of this sort, as well as against the mischief it may work, it were vain to reason or protest.

If the Virginians persist in their misconception of the state of Northern feeling, and act upon it, they may do themselves and us serious harm. If they will wait a little while, they may see reason to distrust the good faith of their counsellors and the truth of their representations. Meantime the North can do little to influence the result. The public authorities, we hope, will exercise all due vigilance to prevent, so far as possible, any further infraction of the rights of the South, and will aid in punishing *whatever crimes may already have been committed*. For the rest, we must wait upon time and the good sense and patriotism of the great body of the American people.

Municipal Rights.

Mr. James T. Brady is something more than a Tammany Hall orator, and does other and better work than furnish entertainment for the *habitués* of the wigwam. He is a good lawyer and a good orator, and has, moreover, on several occasions recently made himself somewhat prominent in movements which the rest of the community consider decidedly "progressive." He has taken up one social question in a spirit which fairly entitles him to be considered a deductive philosopher, and takes him out of the category of people who aim only to walk in the ancient ways.

We were consequently a little surprised to find him administering a strong dose of very hackneyed conservatism to the assembled "braves" at Tammany on Friday night. He went there to take part in the laudable, and we might almost say, now time-honored custom of denouncing Fernando Wood. That pertinacious individual would, in our opinion, furnish ample employment for three of the best orators that Tammany can muster all the year *round*. *His biography furnishes an admirable* series of texts for political didactics. There is scarce an incident in his checkered career with which the chiefs of the "regular organization" might not point a moral or adorn a tale. We never knew a more fertile theme than he has been for the last four years. The stump-speakers of all the contending factions of the City may look on him as an inexhaustible resource. There is no species of eloquence, from plain narrative up to lofty invective or thrilling pathos, which may not be profitably expended on himself and his doings. It is not often that an utterly defenceless and indefensible an individual presents himself so steadily to the fire of public abomination. We often get a culprit to denounce, but so hardened and so durable an offender has rarely furnished topics for a mass meeting.

For all of which reasons we think Mr. Brady might fairly have confined himself, on Friday night, to Fernando "pure and simple," as the French say, with great advantage to Mr. Havemeyer's cause, and with great credit to Mr. Brady himself. In other words, we think he might have let the Metropolitan Police bill, and the question of municipal rights, severely alone. We are aware that these also have been the standing grievances of the Democracy for no one knows how many years, and we suppose will continue to remain the stock Tammany imagination for some years to come. But Mr. Brady, as we have said, is something better than a Tammany orator, and can get hold of ideas above the range of the hackneyed commonplaces of partizanship. We did not expect Mr. Brady, for instance, to inform his audience that the Albany Legislature had violated every sound principle of political economy in taking the police out of the hands of the City politicians; first, because "political economy" has nothing whatever to do with such a matter; and, secondly, because Mr. Brady is too much of a political philosopher not to be aware that our system of Government was established, not for the glorification of a theory, but for the happiness of the people. The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the only rule which can admit of no modification or change. All else is matter for experiment; and why should we except the best manner of governing a great city from our usual course of deduction? It is only Austria and the Pope who profess to have discovered the perfection of human governments. We, more than any other people in the world, have, during the whole period of our national existence, altered, remodelled, rearranged and experimented, in order to discover the best manner of securing our liberty and protecting our property. Our numerous constitutions and our prolific legislation have this end, and this only, in view. We vary the modes of electing our officers, of transferring and settling our estates, of trying and punishing our prisoners, of bequeathing our chattels, of marrying and divorcing our wives, oftener than any other nation, for the sole purpose of discovering which mode of doing all these things is the best mode. We glory in innovation. We boast of the ruthlessness of our reforms. Why, we should like to know, does the manner of maintaining order in such cities as New-York, possess immunity from our experimentation? We have considered no institution bequeathed to us by our fathers sacred; and why should we keep our profane hands off the Municipal Police? Why, if it failed to answer its purpose, should its management not be transferred to other hands, like the management of every other institution. The government of a city like ours, by the direct action of all the male inhabitants, is something which has never been attempted before. We are trying experiments in the matter for our future guidance. If we have found that a Police, ruled by a Mayor chosen once in two years by universal suffrage, do not do their duty, the representatives of the State have a perfect right, according to the democratic theory of government, to try some other mode of appointing them. To resist such a step in the name of municipalities, is to claim for municipalties that character of sanctity, of superiority to human influences, which kings are in the habit of claiming for royal authority; but we have yet to learn that "the divine right to govern wrong" is lodged in a quorum of the Common Council any more than in the breast of a scrofulous Kaiser.

Mr. Brady is much too sensible a man to maintain anything of the sort, in so many words; but he does much the same thing when he informs the Tammany crowd that such is the glorious nature of "the Municipal system," that it was better to submit to Wood's gallies or, in other words, be robbed, murdered, pillaged, have the streets made impassable by riots and faction fights, than lay one finger on the fabric, or to make the smallest alteration in it. This, we respectfully submit, is one of those matters to which no man has a right to speak for anybody but himself. If Mr. Brady prefers being knocked on the head, or having his plate carried off, once a year, to depriving the Municipality of the business of protecting him, he is very welcome to follow his whim, but he really has no right to expect his fellow-citizens to share in his enthusiasm. The municipal system exists, we believe for us—not we for it.

The Civic Crisis.

The State election having passed over quietly, and none of the numerous predictions that a dissolution of the Union would follow immediately upon the return of a Republican Legislature, having proved true, that great prophet Fernando Wood, has now taken up his parable and begun to make the safety of the country dependent on his election. If New-York indorsed Seward, we were all to shut up our shops and beg our bread. This danger having *passed away, we are solemnly assured by the* Ex-Mayor's organs, including himself, that the nation's last chance of safety now lies in putting him back upon his municipal throne. Otherwise the end is once more at hand—"*Clôture définitive et sans remise*," as the French theatrical hand-bills have it.

The dissolution of the Union is now positively to come off for the last time. Further postponement impossible, unless we adopt the one last chance of keeping the crazy old fabric together, and make Fernando Wood Chief Magistrate of New-York City. If we obstinately persist in our refusal to do this, our fate is sealed. Forewarned, we ought to be forearmed; and upon our own head be our blood.

"Next Tuesday," says one of the Wood-en organs, "a question involving revolution on the one side, and the preservation of the Union on the other, is to receive its definite solution." If we should fail to elect Fernando Wood, "then the best thing that men can do, owning real estate in the City, is to sell off immediately, even at twenty-five per cent. below the present value; and, as for stocks, they will do well to get rid of them at any price."

This is a frightful choice of alternatives, certainly. Fernando Wood or chaos? Which shall we elect to endure? Is there no middle term of safety yet to be reached? Perhaps we are sad skeptics, but at the risk of being ranked with those of "little faith," we venture to pooh-pooh *this great ligneous crisis*. We implore our millionaires not rashly to ruin themselves and throw their brown-stone fronts into the docks. We beseech those who hold real estate to hold it still, and those who are plethoric of stocks not to twist those securities madly up into *allumettes* and cigar-lights. We opine that the moment for returning to the customs of our worthy Dutch ancestors, and converting our earthly goods into cash, portable in the leg of an old woolen stocking, does not immediately impend over us.

And yet, such is our audacious incredulity, that we do not believe it is Mayor Wood who will save us from this shocking necessity. We utterly decline to consecrate that conspicuous individual as the *Ligneum Vitæ of New-York*. The only deluge which we see at hand is a deluge which shall make drift-wood of him and his adherents, and cleanse the City thoroughly in the process. We do not recognize at all the inevitability of that choice of evils which the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and Fernando Wood, strange civic Cerberus! present to us.

And to speak frankly, we don't believe that either head of this triple monster is of any other mind than our own. The City of New-York will refuse to buy off the deluge prophesied by Mr. Wood's minstrels at the price of taking Mr. Wood himself for Mayor. And yet when Mr. Havemeyer shall be returned as our Chief Magistrate we venture to say that Mr. Fernando Wood himself will be the last man in the City to part with his real estate at twenty-five per cent. reduction to the enterprising speculator of Washington Heights, and to throw his stock and certificates on that funeral pile of all our liberties which the *Tribune* thinks must assuredly be reared if the wicked Democracy of Tammany succeed in imposing upon us the great calamity of an honorable, upright and capable Mayor.

Fernando Forgives His Foes.

When the pious Peckniff, standing in his night-robes upon the landing of Mrs. Todgers' boarding-house, with the air blowing cool about his legs, looked blandly down over the staircase upon the guests in the hall below, he felt his heart warm even to his foes, and lavished a large benediction upon all the human race. Mr. Fernando Wood, erect upon his platform at the Cooper Institute, on Monday night, seems to have fallen into an equally lovely state of mind, and sprinkled the holy waters of forgiveness upon his antagonists in return for all their jibes and jeers at his immaculate character. These were his opening words:

Fellow-citizens: There are two ways in which to conduct a political campaign. The one to assail the personal character of an opposing candidate with falsehood and abuse, and to present issues of principles and to discuss questions of public interest. It has pleased my Tammany friends to resort to the former mode. At their meeting last Friday night, they developed the tactics upon which the campaign upon their side is to be conducted. They resort to personal misrepresentations and calumny of myself. *I shall not follow the example. I shall neither imitate nor reply to the slang and Billingsgate uttered by the speakers on that occasion. As vulnerable and as utterly indefensible as has been the personal and political career of the performers who acted their parts—no doubt for pay—upon the Tammany stage last Friday night, I shall not occupy your time or depreciate the character of the contest by attacking them in return.*

Less Christian orators than this famous lecturer on early piety have talked somewhat in this strain; but then they meant naughtiness and unkindness. When Mr. Fernando mildly observes that his political opponents are "performers who act their parts for pay," and that their "personal character is vulnerable and utterly indefensible," he is simply blessing, and not cursing them. We should really like to be favored with Mr. Fernando's notions of "personal abuse." His ideas of the "parts of speech" seem to be just about as luminous as the *Tribune's* doctrine of patriotism, which would justify Republicans in running the risk of blasting the character and peace of a great City merely to spite that wicked Tammany Hall for trifling with the feelings of the Republican party leaders.

Mr. Wood on Arms and Laws.—Fernando Wood views with horror the employment of the military to aid the civil power of the City. Well he may; inasmuch as he doubtless remembers perfectly well the array of the Seventh Regiment in the Park, when he was intrenched in the City Hall resisting the service of the process of the Superior Court. The reminiscence is, no doubt, excessively disagreeable to him, and so it is to us all, and it is precisely because we dislike to see soldiers employed as police, that we would rather not see him replaced in the Mayoralty. We also recollect, with even greater pain than his own riot, the riots set on foot during his Administration, by his followers the "Dead Rabbits," and kindred organizations—whose tumults, at least, on one occasion, rendered it necessary to call out the military to reinforce the police. He could not, astute as he is in exposing his own weak points, have touched upon a theme more decidedly unfortunate, so far as his own interests are concerned, than the dangers of military aid in executing the laws.

There is one other subject which we should like Mr. Wood to call up, so that he may reiterate his views upon it. We are familiar with his sentiments as a moralist and political economist, but the public is perhaps not generally aware that he shines as a lawyer. He laid down for the first time in 1857 the doctrine that a judgment of the Supreme Court has no binding force until the Court of Appeals confirms it. This is such a safe and pleasant theory to be held by an officer clothed with the "*omnipotence*" of Mr. Wood's *ideal Mayor*, that the mere mention of it will no doubt inspire the readers of the *Tribune* and the *Herald* with new ardor in the task of securing his election. Mr. Opdyke, in particular, as a patriotic citizen, seeking only the public good, must rejoice to think that he is to play the part of carpet on the steps of the throne of so gifted an autocrat.

The Nuisance of Mormonism.—The Grand Jury of Carson Valley have presented the whole Mormon Church "for making and unmaking laws, *ad libitum*, and for committing murder and the highest crimes in defiance of the United States authority, and in contempt of law." The document in which these and various other charges are set forth is not remarkable for its legal accuracy, but as a formal demonstration of Anti-Mormon feeling on the part of the Gentile population of that region, it has its value. It indicates, moreover, that there is a Christian population growing up there, which we sincerely trust will before long be able to relieve the Federal Government of all responsibility in the matter of Utah lawlessness and disorder—a responsibility, we may add, which the latter is daily proving itself less and less fitted to meet. The government we have established there has proved *to be an utter sham, and the* troops whom we dispatched to enforce our *laws are engaged in serving the government contractors by the consumption of supplies.* The abominable outrages to which the Mormons have been so long addicted, are matters which the country is fast despairing of seeing redressed by any quicker process than the growth of Christian settlements around Salt Lake City, and the gradual extinction of Mormon institutions, under the weight of a preponderating gentile public opinion and gentile legislation. It has become one of the political fashions of the day to redress political evils by means of "organized emigration." We doubt if there could be a better field offered for the action of such an instrument of reform than Utah. If Slavery and polygamy are "twin vestiges of barbarism," *the remedy by which it is proposed to* wipe out the one can be applied with still better effect, in our opinion, to the other; and we cordially recommend Utah to the consideration of those who have any influence over the living tide which we are yearly pouring westward, and who witness with as much shame and vexation as we do the spectacle of an organized band of polygamist assassins bidding defiance to the United States on their own soil.

Panic Work.—An association is said to have been formed in San Francisco, having for its object "the exclusion of the Chinese from all employment except that of the lowest kind." We are sorry to hear that the Californians have no more sense of justice than to undertake such an outrage on humanity, and no more common sense than to rush blindfold into so much peril. The Chinese are probably not a desirable addition to the population of the State, but if there be one way more effective than another of rendering them less desirable than ever, it is taking artificial means to intensify their alleged natural inferiority to the Caucasian race. The best way to make troublesome people harmless is to give them common chances of success with the rest of the crowd. If they subside into the lowest kinds of employment in the fair race of competition, they will deserve and will receive but a very small amount of sympathy from anybody. If, however, any superfluous social stigma be fastened on them, the nobler races with whom they dwell will certainly suffer from some of the consequences. There is no surer way of converting any body of men into a curse and a nuisance than by taking pains to degrade them below their natural level, and those on whom the fruits of this cruel folly light most heavily, are quite as often the oppressors as the oppressed. That community is happiest which can know no pariahs. If the Californian Chinese cannot be banished *en masse* by law, and it has been decided that they cannot, their white neighbors will do well to let them alone. One tribe of outcasts is quite enough for one nation to indulge in. We have one such tribe already among us, and there are few rational men, at least at the North, who do not heartily wish us well rid of them all. None of us certainly can desire to see the burden swelled.

A Costly Candidate.—Mr. Wood's admirers gave a taste of their quality, and their leader a proof of his financial skill, at the Cooper Institute meeting on Monday night. The Hall of that building was rented to the followers of Fernando the First for the sum of one hundred dollars. In the enthusiasm of their devotion, these worthies determined to have the worth of their money, and so exulted upon the floor, the seats and the windows of the Hall, that a carpenter's estimate of $630 has since been sent in to the unfortunate proprietors, who thus find themselves minus some $500, and plus only the glory of a great civic event.

They are better off, however, than the City would be in the event of Mr. Wood's election. Contracting for a Mayor, we should find ourselves saddled with an Emperor, and we might esteem ourselves very fortunate if his crown should cost us no more than five times our present municipal expenditure.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Miss Adelina Patti's third appearance last night was witnessed by one of the best houses of the season, and the verdict was an emphatic indorsement of all the high encomiums that have been pronounced by the Press. It is clear that we have now one of those rare singers who appear at long intervals on the musical horizon, to revive, not only the hopes of the managers, but the enthusiasm of the public. Miss Adelina Patti, although she has appeared but three times before the operatic public, has taken her place among the first of *prima donnas*. Her execution is unbroken and faultless; her intonation absolute. For the rest, all that is needed in the character of *Lucia* is simplicity of bearing, and the occasional [illegible] of a great dramatic power, nay ably, because naturally interpreted by Miss Patti. Indeed, the performance in every aspect was one of the best we have ever seen in this City. Miss Patti's triumph may be regarded as complete in every respect.

To-night Marzanza's superb opera of the "Huguenots" will be revived, with every possible care to its just interpretation. The *cast* includes all the names of the best artists now at the Academy. Mme. Gazzaniga is the *Valentine*, Mme. Colson the *Queen*, Mme. Strakosch the *Page*, Signor Strakosch the *Raoul*, Signor Junca the *Marcel*, and other prominent members of the company in other parts.

Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, a young American musician who has won his way in art by industry and patient study, gave a fine concert at Palace Garden last evening. The programme was of the loftiest kind, and literally overflowing with popular *morceaux*. It was received with enthusiasm, by a crowded audience. Native musicians should learn by this concert that talent is not without its reward, even in New-York.

French Theatre.—Mr. Samuel Cowell will give his second entertainment to-morrow evening, and will be assisted by Mr. Muzz (not Wells, as erroneously printed yesterday,) the eminent pianist, and others.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Yorktown from Havana—Later from St. Thomas and Hayti.

The United States Mail steamer *Yorktown*, Capt. Shepherd, arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. last evening from Havana, having left that port Friday last, 25th, at 4½ o'clock P. M., *making the voyage in four* days and three hours.

Gen. Concha will remain upon the Island in an unofficial capacity through the Winter.

The West India mail steamer *Teviot*, from St. Thomas, on the morning of the 20th, arrived at Havana the afternoon of the 23th, with the mails and 50 passengers for Cuba and Mexico, with about 300 bottles of quicksilver. The health of St. Thomas was improving since last dates, the inhabitants and authorities of the city taking increased precautionary measures towards furthering the sanitary regulations of the city. The weather had been good.

The American brig *St. Mary's*, Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Martinique, and which had been towed into St. Thomas dismasted and for repairs, would leave for sea in a few days. From a passenger by the *Teviot*, who left Jacmel on the 12th inst., we are enabled to give the particulars of the loss of the Spanish steamer *Victoria* (built and owned in New-York) while on her passage from St. Thomas to St. Jago de Cuba. She called at Jacmel on Sunday, the 6th inst., and on the evening of the same day, in leaving port, she struck on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and there sunk to the upper deck, very little being saved beyond the cabin furniture and outfit of the vessel. It is thought the machinery of the steamer will be a total loss.

Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

In acknowledgment of a contribution of $122 50 from the sailors of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now off Cape Palmas, Africa, to the Sisters of Mercy, in this City, Archbishop Hughes has written the following letter, which we reproduce from the *Metropolitan Record*:

New-York, Nov. 25, 1859.

Brave and Gallant Seamen: I have received with deep emotion your letter, dated on board the United States ship *Portsmouth*, off Cape Palmas, Africa. Your generous contribution to aid the Sisters of Mercy in their charitable works, has already been placed in their hands.

The very idea of sending words of encouragement and pecuniary aid from such a distance, is a testimony honorable to your hearts. Men who are capable of such a proceeding are not those who will ever prove cowards, either in the hurricane or the battle. Nor will your bravery be diminished, under any circumstances, by the reflection that though far removed from the country for whose honor and defence you are prepared to offer your lives, still, the prayers of the Sisters of Mercy, and of all those whom your contribution shall have aided, are being offered up to God for your safety in time and in eternity.

I am authorized by the Sisters to express their deepest gratitude and admiration for not only the handsome offering you have made, but also for the kind and encouraging words with which you have accompanied it. For myself, I cannot find expressions to convey the feelings which your touching letter have awakened in my heart—when I reflect that amidst your own trials on the ocean, you are still mindful of the calamities to which poverty and destitution expose many poor souls on the land. I thank you in my own name—in the name of the Sisters of Mercy—and of the poor, for this noble deed. And, in conclusion, I send you across the waters a most heartfelt "God bless you all." Very faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Kit Carson—His Death Doubted.—Our letters from Santa Fé, by the Overland Mail last night make no mention of the death of Kit Carson, which is reported to have occurred at Taos. We have as yet time given any evidence to the report, and are well satisfied now that if his death had occurred, it would have been designated to us in these letters.—St. *Louis Republican*, Nov. 26.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of the House—Contest between Forney and Cullen for Public Printer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Members of Congress are pouring in. Members Elect, Peters, and Stephens, are at Willard's. The contest between the two former for the Democratic nomination is waxing warm, and is destined to be close.

The Democrats begin to feel misgivings of organizing the House by aid of the Southern Opposition. Mr. Etheridge, however, says he will vote for no ticket united with Democrats, but will be content a straight-out Republican ticket, but will support a liberal division of spoils. It is probable that Mr. Etheridge may unite the Opposition upon him for Speaker, leaving the other offices to the Republicans.

The State Department is in receipt of the message of the Emperor of China, delivered to his commissioner, to be handed to Minister Wang. This message directs it contained in terms highly complimentary to Americans. The Treaty itself has not yet arrived.

Paul Morphy is sojourning in Williard's.

Postmaster Goss has returned from Chicago, finding, to relieve charges preferred against him in the Department.

THE PRESIDENT INTERFERING IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

President Buchanan is attempting to influence the election of Brigadier-General Ferney as Public Printer. As they arrive in the city, he sends for them, and urges the necessity of electing the gentleman, and intimates his purpose of bringing Democrats to vote on Administration issues. The report prevails that the Senate printing is necessary to induce the contract with the Brigadier-General, and to force Ferney into the Presidential ranks and clique. If the Senate printing be refused, the [illegible] will be [illegible]. Will the Senatorial [illegible] be [illegible]?

A.

Order for Reports of the Quartermaster's Department.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Pearson giving full particulars of his recent dealings with Gov. Pocoroma, of Guayaquil. They are in accordance with the facts already published. It is not known, however, how far Pearson's conduct will be justified by the Administration; as it does not seem to be clear as yet that he had a right to demand that Acting Consul Allen should be recognized in that capacity.

The large reduction in the estimates of the Quartermaster's Department, as contrasted with those of last year, is attributed to the fact that the increased facilities for obtaining supplies in Utah, relatively lessens the expense of transportation from the States. Besides, it is supposed that next Spring the Army at Camp Floyd will either be largely reduced or removed. The information which, from time to time, has been received here, shows that the only effect of the forces remaining there in hostility to Utah, is actually benefit the Mormons.

Several Virginia military companies passed through Washington, this morning, on their way to Charlestown. Others are expected in the evening train. Every mail brings evidence of the formation of additional companies in that State, and the Governor is constantly receiving applications for arms.

Judge Wayne, who is direct from Massachusetts, says he saw Kit Carson in good health, immediately preceding his departure, and hence, emphatically contradicts the report of the latter's death.

From Mexico.

THE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY AT QUERETARO—AN AMERICAN SHOT—LIBERAL TRIUMPH AT TUDANANGO, &c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Advices from the City of Mexico, to the 10th, have been received.

The Constitutionalists lost at Queretaro twenty-one cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Generals Alvarez, Tapia, and an American officer. The latter was shot, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the British Minister.

A battle had occurred at Tudananjo, in which four hundred men were killed, and half the town burned. The Liberals were victorious.

It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robles and Miramon, Juarez to be provisional President at Mexico, and the Constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the laws confiscating the Church property to be annulled.

Advices from Brownsville state that Cortinas had hung three Americans in revenge for the hanging of his officers at Brownsville.

The Texas sugar crop has been injured by heat.

The Steamship Indian.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, PURSER, CHIEF STEWARD, AND FOURTEEN PASSENGERS OF THE INDIAN AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Admiral* arrived this forenoon from St. John, bringing the mails of the wrecked steamer *Indian*; also the Purser, Chief Steward, and fourteen steerage passengers. The passengers are: A. J. Howland, F. Dulzer, Nattie Dulzer, Benedict, Nicolle, Samuel and Matthew Dulzer, Mrs. Eichman, Joseph Marie, Antoine Bergeness, all for New-York; Richard Brown, G. Cummow, and Wm. Cross, for Toronto, and Mr. Pearson for Montreal. Julia Eichman, aged 28, and Eva Eichman, infant, for New-York, were drowned. The cargo was mostly for Canada.

Matters in Missouri.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. STEWART—GOLD MINES DISCOVERED, &c.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City yesterday. Gov. Stewart's message, which is almost entirely confined to the discussion of the Railroad question, will be ready to-day.

The *Evening Bulletin* announces, on the authority of the Editor of the Arcadia *Prospect*, the organ of Missouri mining interest, intelligence of the discovery in southeast Missouri of a vein of Northern rock, which it is believed will yield [illegible] worth of gold to the ton. Assays are now being made, and the next issue of the Arcadia Prospect will contain full particulars.

Railroad Casualty.

Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Alvin Allen, a prominent and respectable citizen of Worcester, was instantly killed this evening by the cars of the Norwich railroad. Mr. Allen formerly held the office of City Marshal, and has also been a member of the Common Council for several years.

New and Dangerous Counterfeits.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Very dangerous counterfeit notes on the Philadelphia Bank were thrown into circulation this morning. They are the best ever [illegible], and almost every bank in the city is a victim. The best judges were deceived, and it is probable that other [illegible] may suffer.

A banking-house in Third-street received this morning three thousand dollars of the spurious Philadelphia notes from New-York.

Official Vote of New-Jersey.

Trenton, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The State Canvassers met to-day [illegible] the official vote for Governor, as follows: [illegible] 52,315; Wacker, 51,316. Majority for [illegible].

Non-Arrival of the [illegible].

Bagnville, N. B., Nov. 29.

There are yet no signs at Halifax of the steamship *Niagara*, now nearly [illegible] 19th inst. and Queenstown.

The Sailing of the [illegible].

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The European mails to go [illegible] by the Canada close at our Post-office [illegible] tomorrow, and the steamer will leave [illegible].

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Capital stock	[illegible]
Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Thieves.—We are informed by Adams & Co. that New-Orleans money, less than four months old, is [illegible].

CONSIDERATIONS WHY
THOSE GIVING UP NEW-YORK
SHOULD VOTE FOR
GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: The time grows political passion of the present—the Republican and the Democratic—will again unite on the 4th of December for the emergency in the City Government. The forces that would prevent the success of opposition to the corrupt public administration of the latter, would be concentrated in its members of [illegible] of poetry, whose gratitude is towards the right, irrespective of the allurements of office, [illegible] years ago, to a position that enabled an candidate is then supported for [illegible]. The Republicans this year present to your [illegible] and fashion—whom in first and [illegible] they are marching up to support, [illegible] Democratic Party is, internally, broken by [illegible] and openly supporting two candidates.

The voters of the City, freed from the illegal voting [illegible] upon us without measure or precedent, from which it has been purged by the [illegible] inaugurated by the Republican Party, will [illegible] Now, admitting the [illegible] Democratic vote to be 40,000, (at the last State election, with the American independent, it only [illegible] 40,000, without such independent [illegible] the Democratic Constitution was 94,594.) but [illegible] Let us see what claim the friends and [illegible] of George Opdyke have upon your consideration. The Democratic Party is split up into two [illegible] sections, each led by a strong man—the one strong in reputed honesty—the other strong [illegible] for securing votes. We need not say [illegible] of these and factions in the strongest. And [illegible] in the last struggles, been forced to do [illegible] of the own free will does before, [illegible] a respectable citizen to be its standard-bearer, it would not now have even the beggarly [illegible] of 15,000 votes, which it may now control. [illegible] the Democratic Convention of Mazzini. This [illegible] the Democratic Party, and the Democratic [illegible] Wood and Opdyke—but we see [illegible] overpowered by what may be called a [illegible] vote. Mr. Opdyke represents not only the [illegible] but he is the nominee of the American [illegible] of the People's Convention," the whole opposition.

In the late Election for Governor, when no side issues were raised, the Republican vote in this City [illegible] 21,627. The American vote will vary from 5,000 [illegible] 7,000. The "People's Convention" insurrect [illegible] Mr. Opdyke. They represent a guaranteed vote of at [illegible] 7,000. Now to add recapitulate the vote that each candidate starts with:

George Opdyke—	
Republican	$21,627
American, say	6,000
People's	1,000
	28,627
Wood	15,000
Tiemann	15,000

Fellow-citizens—At once see who is the strongest man and vote for Mr. Opdyke to defeat Fernando Wood.

Already have we placed over the City Treasury a man against whom even the bitterest Democratic journals have not been able to charge a single misdemeanor, and whose election we cannot issue of office, and who has refused his signature to illegal or corrupt payments, though authorized by the Common Council, and who is doing more to stay the waste of the public money than any other man in the City Government. If the Democrats were desirous of saving the City, or in any measure of exceeding the efforts of Robert T. Haws, why haverhey not had honest men nominated for the branches of the legislative departments, instead of nominating the fellows of the present incumbents, from whom our at least have suffered so much? Such a course would be more efficient, and better promise success to their professions, than the cry that some relay of their party had nominated for the single office of Mayor, an honest man, and, as though the Republican Party had not.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

This gentleman has in no way invited the support of the Republicans, but appears in the field as Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. D. Kennedy or Isaiah Rynders would have done—the candidate of Tammany Hall. And we find those desirous of "consolidating the party of that institution over the City and the County [illegible] their suffrages for him. Of the errors of his past administration, if he refused to accept a new nomination till he could buy the place of Corporation Counsel for his friend—or his disregard of his pledged word to accept no new nomination—of his weak vacillations—of his refusal to accept the People's nomination in 1857, but now throwing himself into the embrace of rotten Tammany—we will not at present speak. But of his inability to fulfill the duties of Mayor more to the satisfaction of the whole City than Mr. George Opdyke, we are sure.

GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

Mr. Opdyke is a generous, energetic merchant, and an untiring, experienced, and honest legislator, [illegible] in himself all the characteristics of a statesmanlike Executive. His long and constant study of the domestic and commercial interests of the City has well qualified him for the office to which his friends have named him. His close observation of the operation of our City Government for the past twenty-five years has disclosed to him the needed reforms to which his whole strength of mind and purpose would be bent.

This, merchants of New-York, you know.

These fellow-citizens, are the highest qualifications for office.

MR. OPDYKE'S
SUCCESS.

Mr. Opdyke has always run well. His election to the Legislature, a year ago, from a strong Democratic District, was evidence of the personal popularity of the man, and the confidence with which he inspired his neighbors.

In the late nominating Convention, after the views of those who were at first decidedly in favor of indorsing Havemeyer had been fully presented and listened to, and after the names of such gentlemen as Moses H. Grinnell, Luther Bradish, Supervisor Sweeney, and Mr. Brady had been suggested, on the motion of that of George Opdyke, the Convention of 410 representative men, with singular unanimity, nominated him on the first formal ballot—showing a strength with all that was active and good in our City Affairs almost unparalleled.

Fellow-Citizens, it now only remains for you to complete what has been so auspiciously begun. [illegible] that the enemy are divided, that your triumph is within your reach, that order will be immediately established, and all that is worthy of perpetuation in our institutions consolidated and confirmed, by committing to his hands the trust which will fall to those for less worthy, unless you place it with him.

(Advertisement.)

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

MACHINE-REPUBLICANS AT WORK FOR WOOD.

The Tribune has heretofore professed, and given some evidence of regard, for principle. It has assumed to be the advocate of high-toned public morality, and on all former occasions has advocated the election of municipal officers on the score of character and capacity. But now, under the whip of Albany and West Washington Market, it is risking its most powerful position as an honest journal, and has already largely lost caste and character by stooping to the dirty work of Fernando Wood. In all circles, we have deeper friends and readers of the Tribune, who, remaining that they have lost faith in its professions, and do not care to see its old familiar columns say more until the paper has ceased to be disgraced by the present support of Wood. Should any one doubt the present attitude of the Tribune, let the following extracts, from yesterday's editorial page, suffice [illegible] speaking of Wood's gathering at the Cooper Institute.

Monday evening, the Tribune says: "It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings which have ever witnessed in New-York." "This vast [illegible] assemblage," it says in another place, [illegible] more clearly than we had understood it, [illegible] of the 'trepidation' and discouragement [illegible] prevail in Tammany Hall." "Every Demo[illegible] this meeting, had cherished the idea [illegible] Havemeyer could equal or excel [illegible] must now perceive that this is out of [illegible]

[illegible] and others still more significant, [illegible] shown to indicate the position taken by Albany and West Washington Market in our municipal [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The Wood meeting on Monday night was [illegible] probably, inside and outside the [illegible] 4,000 persons, is quite true. The [illegible] were present there is great [illegible] attracted many hundreds from [illegible] the promised appearance of [illegible] who had been advertised by [illegible] at the meeting. Now as [illegible] who defended Wood [illegible] and whose ingenuity [illegible] as the only means [illegible] and as it is said Mr. Wood [illegible] framed by Wood out of [illegible] who had defrauded Mayors [illegible] the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] Bank by means of an overbalance; and as Mr. Wood [illegible] in 1856, and elected the City from the Repub[illegible] Mr. Wood's [illegible] Mr. Wood's [illegible] character [illegible] as Mr. Wood [illegible] Mr. Wood [illegible] as the [illegible]

[illegible] Wood's gathering at the Cooper Institute, [illegible] Tribune says: "It was one [illegible] and most enthusiastic meetings which [illegible]

[illegible] Democrat, re[illegible]

[illegible] Democrat, and as Mr. Whiting [illegible] Mr. Wood signed a duplicate warrant giving Mr. Henry Ehrb the sum of $6,000 out of the City Treasury, to which Mr. Hunter had no right, having been paid the same sum on the same claim before;—why, from all these reasons, it was the natural and to be expected that a great many persons would be attracted by the announcement that a gentleman of Judge Wayne's character, antecedents and great ability had now received a political release from Mr. Wood, and was about to again appear for the defence—no longer at the criminal bar, but at the bar of public opinion. In addition to this, it was advertised in Wood's hand-bill that Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., would be present and deliver an address—a false pretence which succeeded in drawing several thousands of our adopted citizens to the spot. Other gentlemen, equally eminent and eloquent, were also advertised to enlighten on the side of our great City "operator;" but when the real feast came to be spread, we found only a substantial and heavily-gravied dish of self-praise served up by Mr. Wood in person, with such light and slight pickles as Conrad Swackhamer, Lawyer Harrington, Alexr Mitchell, Mr. Amos Pudney and Mr. L. S. Chanfrau, to give relish and such piquancy as is in them to the unsavory mess. The men who formed the great bulk of the meeting were importations from Jersey City, and the Hudson Tunnel, Machine-Republicans, drilled, paid and marched up from West Washington Market, and a heavy sprinkling of jobbers, City contractors, the old employes under Mr. Charles Devlin, and all others who from natural reasons might be expected to take interest in the restoration of a civic system under which illegality flourished through all the Departments of our City government. Such was really the meeting which the Tribune describes as embracing "not less than 20,000 persons," and destined to have for its result a large accession to Wood's strength!

HOW MUCH ARE THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS WILLING TO PAY FOR THEIR WHIPPING?

Those gentlemen who strive to make their servitory to defeat "Tammany Hall" a justifying cause for their labors and exertions in behalf of such a man as Wood, should read old Dr. Franklin's little moral anecdote as to his whistle and what it cost him. Are they willing to place in the representative chair of our City a man whom they have announced as a "disgrace to our public life," and one whose associates other have been, and are now, of the classes known as "dangerous" in our Municipal and criminal records? Can they bear to have another Charles Devlin in the Street Department, another "Joseph Walter case" in the East River, another Ferris and Callahan $2,500 arrangement in the Central Park, another series of defalcations, amounting to more than $500,000, in the office for collecting Assessments, other incitements to Red Republican money-or-bread riots issued from the Mayoralty Chair, fresh organizations of rowdyism to resist processes of law, peculation and dishonesty, eating out the heart of the public funds, neglect and corruption in all the Bureaux of the City Government—in other words, are they ready to face the condition of things which previously existed under Wood, and to overturn which, when established, the whole honest community of the City could only poll a majority of three thousand votes? Will Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes oblige us by furnishing a copy of the speech in which he cleverly fastened upon and brought home conclusively to Wood's door the manufacture of that letter from "Wm. O. Larkin," on which Mr. Marvine was induced to embark in the Californian venture?

SOME EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER NOW AIDING WOOD.

The *Courier and Inquirer*, now engaged with the *Tribune* in furthering the plot of all our City corruptionists, to defeat Wm. F. Havemeyer, should look back to its own files of October 1856. On the 25th of that month the *Courier* declared in its leading editorial that "he who sustains Fernando Wood sustains infamy." This assertion was based on a report addressed "*To the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York*," by Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. John Cochrane and Judge Henry Hilton, to whom the action Marvine vs. Wood had been referred for investigation and opinion. This report sets forth that Fernando Wood had falsely represented to his partner, Marvine, that he (Wood) had paid $12,000 for the bark *John W. Cater*, whereas in fact Wood had paid but $4,000 for the bark, on the faith of which false pretence and representation Marvine was induced to give, and did give said Wood $6,000 *as his share for one-half of the said vessel*. That Wood afterwards, *in making out his partnership account with said Marvine*, falsely and fraudulently *altered and overcharged* the bills of Howard & Winringham, $300; the bill of J. R. Wolsey, $58 70; the bill of Benj. Hall & Co., $6 25; that of J. W. Fream, $55 50; that of Pool & Pents, $120 50; that of H. C. Elliott, $54 55; that of F. Bemmil, $11; that of R. Pellem, $160; that of S. Nichols, $55; that of Waydell & Co., $100; that of C. S. Watkins, $11 75; that of R. Fish, $65; that of Holt & Palmer, $100; Taggert & Gray's, $50; the bill of Cyrus W. Field, $100; the bill of J. Hunter & Co., $105 70; that of W. E. Lawrence, $230; that of S. Wintringham, $25; the bill of R. Fish, $20; that of M. L. Wood, $175; the bill of O. Van Every, $70; that of John Thursby, $112 50; and also made overcharges of interest and commission which we have not space at present to reproduce. Of all these overcharges, Mr. Marvine, unsuspecting his partner's faith, paid his partnership half, amounting to $1,115 74, for which sum, together with interest thereupon, and from other sources, amounting to $620 58 in all, *the refere a above named gave judgment to Mr. Marvine's favor!* Let it be remembered that each one of these *bill and invoice alterations and false pretences was a separate offence, for which Wood stood amenable to the bar of criminal justice*. Let the *Courier* look back over its own files, and then decide whether it will not seriously impair its commercial standing by the indirect, and therefore most effective, assistance which it is now lending to Wood. Does it regard the man whom it thougt capable of betraying the confidence of his partner as a fit man to have control of our City Treasury? He has been tried in a public capacity, and the records of his administration have their appropriate comment in the presentments of grand juries and the records of our courts of law.

CITY TAXATION UNDER FERNANDO WOOD.

It is a fact sufficiently impressed on the public, that figures in the hands of Fernando Wood may be made to lie. His former partner says so, and has suffered; the records of our Criminal Courts prove the point beyond controversy. For this reason it is the less astonishing to find Wood's daily handbill parading in large type the announcement that the taxes for 1857—the last year of Fernando's *regime*—amounted to the sum of $5,298,042

While the taxes for 1858, the first year of Mayor Tiemann's service, are set down as 5,566,953

Leaving an *apparent* balance in Wood's favor of $268,891

But on looking over the tax levies for 1858 and 1859, we find the following items under the head of

Arrearages of 1857	$502,906
Arrearages of 1858	320,000

And crediting these amounts to the respective years in which the expenses were incurred, it will appear that

The Taxes of 1857 amounted to	$5,802,008
The Taxes of 1858 amounted to	5,886,853
Leaving a balance in favor of Mayor Tiemann's Administration, while the amounts of work really done in 1858 are more than double the amounts performed under the last year of Wood, when the Street Department was paralyzed for all practical purposes, Mr. Chas. Devlin and his men carrying on no other business than that of accumulating charges against the City Treasury.	
Again, the tax levy of 1857, under Wood, amounted to	$8,003,566
To which add arrearages of 1857, included in the tax levy of 1858	502,906
And we arrive at a total for 1857 of	$8,660,472
Now the tax levy for 1859 foots up	9,600,926
From which deduct the interest on the several Central Park debts and awards, $457,000, and the amounts of judgments obtained in 1858 by the electioneering agents of Fernando Wood for bogus and illegal claims arising in the year 1857	880,000
Giving a total of	$1,927,000
To be deducted from the tax levy really chargeable to the present Administration for 1859, reducing the net amount to	$8,529,926

Thus showing that the year 1858, under the present Mayor, despite the increase of the City and the trebled efficiency and activity of all City Departments, has cost over $130,000 less than the tax levy of 1857, of which Wood pretends to make a boast!

When these arrearages and mementoes of Wood's imbecility and public profligacy are deducted from the actual charges for carrying on City affairs for the past two years, it will be found that honest government has materially diminished the drafts on the public purse, while giving treble consideration for every dollar expended.

THE INFAMOUS BARGAIN.

It is really painful to see a gentleman of Mr. Opdyke's private worth made the victim of such a conspiracy as is now on foot among the corrupt politicians of his own party, for his annihilation. The effort is, to make all honest and non-political Republicans—the men not "inside the ring"—throw away their votes on Mr. Opdyke, thus withdrawing so much natural support from the cause of civic honesty, as represented by Mr. Havemeyer, while all the men who pull the ropes and oil the valves of the Republican machine are to go "solid for Wood," as the man most likely to promote their nefarious schemes against the City Treasury. Are our citizens aware that West Washington Market alone is a stake of $700,000 in this contest, and that all the money now being spent by Wood comes out of the Republican Party Treasury? Was it for this you subscribed, and are you satisfied with this perversion of trust-funds deposited for other purposes in the hands of your party leaders?

(Advertisement.)

To the Electors of the City of New-York.

The defeat of Fernando Wood at the coming election for Mayor is the duty of every one who has an interest in the welfare of New-York, of every friend of good government, of every lover of law and order, of every tax payer. How shall this object be brought about? not by wasting strength, influence and money on several opponents, but by casting them in solid column, in favor of one true, honest man. Which one, then, of the opposing candidates starts with the strongest chance of success? which with the largest number of votes already pledged to his support?

Weigh the strength of a firm organization with that of a divided opposition—what are the facts?

At the last election for Governor (1856), the united Democratic vote was 41,154, against which Morgan (Republican) received 21,627, and Bronson (American) 4,000. Total, 32,627.

At the same election the Democratic vote for Sheriff was, Kelsey 38,000, the Republican, with American Independent, Anderson 28,000. At the same election for District-Attorney, Republican, Democrat, received 37,[illegible] and American, with Republican indorsement, 29,[illegible].

The vote for Comptroller of the City, in the year of the same year, presents the following results: the Tammany nominee, Flagg, received 35,[illegible]; the Mozart, Bennett, 11,[illegible], and the candidate of the united Opposition, Haws, 22,[illegible], a total of 64,[illegible].

The vote for Governor of the Alms-house, at same election, with candidates from all parties in the field, was for the Tammany candidate, Townsend, 16,[illegible]; for the Mozart, Lynch, 10,[illegible]; Burnhamham, Republican, 17,[illegible]; Wagner, American, 12,[illegible].

All the recent efforts of State officers the united vote, with American independent, was: For Secretary of State, 36,[illegible], while for Democratic Comptroller, without the indorsement, only 34,[illegible] votes were cast. The total vote, 37,[illegible].

From the above facts the just conclusion is, that *either faction* of the Democratic Party is in a *large minority* compared with the Opposition vote. With a total vote of 70,000, the Democratic Party will poll a divided aggregate of 40,000. To overcome the vote of either faction—assumed at 20,000—the Republican *alone* with a vote of 21,627, (the vote for Governor, 1856, at which time no side issues were presented,) enough of itself *probably* to elect their candidate, and certainly with the aid of that friendly indorsement never wanting when *City* interests are at stake.

In the above statement no reference is made to the municipal vote of 1857. The *enormous frauds* practiced at that election, and the peculiar position of parties, offering no grounds for deduction. At that election 64,100 votes were polled, of which, for Mayor, Tiemann received 43,166, and Wood 20,934. The vote for Governor of the Alms-House affords some basis for a reckoning of comparative strength; Sutro, Republican, received 23,962 votes; Wagner, American, 10,332; Drake, Democrat, 42,249. Then, dividing the Democratic vote, the Republican vote is in *excess of either half* 2,912.

This statement clearly shows that the *one and only* way to defeat Wood is to rally to the support of the *strongest* candidate. Let every man who has this cause at heart, swell the ranks of that powerful organization whose banner is City Reform, and whose standard-bearer is George Opdyke.

(Advertisement.)

Who is Solomon L. Hull?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of the Tammany Hall candidate for Counsel to the Corporation are apparently greatly exercised concerning the Republican, American and People's nominee for that office—

SOLOMON L. HULL, ESQ.

An advertisement in the *Times* of this morning—evidently put forth by Mr. Geneen H. Purser, who is expecting a further lease of his profitable office under Mr. Tilden, grossly assails Mr. Hull, and by every species of base ingenuity, endeavors to promulgate the idea that he is not generally and favorably known to the citizens of New-York. With a view to enlighten any who may be really ignorant of the antecedents and standing of Mr. Hull, rather than to notice the impertinent interrogatories of Mr. Purser, one "who knows what whereof he speaks," respectfully submits the following facts in the history of Mr. Solomon L. Hull: Born in Wyoming County, New-York, and left an orphan at the age of 16, he for several years worked, on his own account, one of the most extensive farms in that County. Desiring to educate himself so far as in his power, he at the age of 18 repaired to the Seminary at Lima, Livingston County, and remained there some four years. Immediately succeeding this, he was for some time at the head of the Union School at Perry, Wyoming County, and afterward of a similar school at Mount Morris, Livingston County, and only abandoned the vocation of teacher to accept a tempting offer to study law in the office of Cadwell & Wadsworth, of Buffalo. With that firm, then one of the most distinguished in Western New-York, Mr. Hull remained till admitted to the Bar. In 1853 he was chosen one of the Supervisors of Buffalo, after a hotly-contested election, the opposing candidate being a very prominent citizen. At this election the cry of "Who is Solomon L. Hull?" was most satisfactorily answered, as it will be on Tuesday next. In January, 1854, Mr. Hull came to the City of New-York, (the Times advertisement says he came but eighteen months since,) and took up his residence in the old Ninth Ward. Connecting himself with the well-known firm of Allen, Hull & Brooks, he soon obtained and enjoyed a very large practice, and became favorably known to the legal profession. The fact that in 1858, after the firm had been dissolved by the withdrawal of Messrs. Allen & Brooks, and Mr. Hull began business on his own account, *he had during the single year over one hundred cases upon the Court Calendar, or more than any firm in New-York excepting two*, will prove the absurdity of the Tammany Hall accusation that he is not known to the Bar of New-York! Will Judge Roosevelt? Will Judge Peabody? Will Judge Slosson? Will Judge Davies? Will Judge Woodruff? Will David Dudley Field? Will Erastus C. Benedict? Will Brown, Hall & Vanderpool? Will any of these gentlemen say they do not know Solomon L. Hull?

Mr. Hull's practice has been mainly in the Common Pleas, Superior and Supreme Courts. Among his clients may be named E. V. Haughwout & Co., C. G. Gunther & Co., Aug. Witlock & Co., Haines Brothers, Silleck Nichols, Hemmenway & Beveridge, A. Rich & Bro., Herman & Bro., Horathal & Whitehead, and many other of our leading houses, for whom he has successfully conducted most important cases, and who will cheerfully bear testimony to his legal ability and fidelity, as the following letter from Messrs. Haughwout & Co. abundantly demonstrates:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1859.

To Augustus F. Dow, Esq.:

Sir: In answer to your communication just received, concerning Mr. Solomon L. Hull, we would say that he has been the constant legal adviser of our firm for a period of several years, and during that period we have intrusted to him a large amount of very important legal business—in fact, the whole of our legal business—for which he has attended, and which he has done to our entire satisfaction.

We have also been connected with Mr. Hull in other business transactions, and we have always found him prompt, decided, energetic, able and faithful.

As a business man and a lawyer he has our most unbounded confidence; and as a gentleman of high integrity and character, he has our warmest esteem and admiration.

Respectfully yours,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

Sufficient having been said respecting Mr. Hull's legal standing in this City, let us refer to some of his other relations. For four years past, he has been an active director in the Irving Savings Bank, one of our best institutions for befriending the working man. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New-York City Library Association, of which such men as Henry J. Raymond, Augustus F. Dow, Fletcher Harper, Jr., A. C. Hoe and Silas C. Herring are officers. He is, in fact, identified with many of our leading institutions, and may be justly ranked as one of our best citizens, and a man in every way qualified to do honor to the position to which his friends propose to elevate him. As between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bronson, the respective nominees of the Democratic factions, he is probably less notorious as a wire-pulling politician, or office-seeker, but not a whit their inferior as a lawyer or gentleman. He is indeed a candidate from the people, and of the people, and, as such, will receive the hearty support of the people, and, elected Counsel to the Corporation, the people will find in him a faithful and incorruptible servant, one competent and prompt to correct the abuses of a Busteed, and prevent the proposed corruptions of Tammany or Mozart Hall.

A LAWYER.

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 543 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 23 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	60
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Albertine Oil—Deodorized.
THE BEST COAL OIL IN USE.
For sale at the lowest price,
By the sole agents,
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Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Search, Search, New-York around!
NO HOLIDAY HAT LIKE WHITE'S to be found.
And then his FURS, Mink, Sesan, Hudson Bay,
Walkin and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them, 213 BROADWAY.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

For Gentlemen.
Extra Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,
Shaker Knit and Merino Half Hose,
Traveling Shawls and Blankets,
French Flannel Traveling Shirts,
At Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 2[illegible] Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made order. Dépôt No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Undersleeves for the Million.—Men, Women and children—at McLAUGHLIN'S French York Shirt Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray-sts.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

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II..WRECK OF THE STEAMER INDIAN: Full particulars.
III..LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: Arrival of the Baltic.
IV..EUROPE: News by the Vigo and the Africa.
V..JOHN BROWN'S INVASION: Tribune Charlestown Correspondence; Cook's Confession; Fright in Kentucky.
VI..RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION: London Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
VII..LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: The Speakership; The Charleston Nomination; Douglas and the Democratic Caucus; Ohio Senatorship; The San Juan Affair; Nicaragua Route; President's Message; Later from Mexico; The Brownsville Troubles; Important from Sonora; Maryland Election; Southern Fare Re-Edited.
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IX..CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE: From Boston, Washington and Ovens.
X..POETRY: A Welcome to Charles Sumner.
XI..AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB: Cranberries; California Vegetation; Autumn Flowers; Delaware Grapes; Food, and How to Cook It.
XII..NEW PUBLICATIONS: Review of Chapin's Sermons preached in the Broadway Church; Notices of New Books, Magazines, &c.
XIII..LITERARY: Sales of Books; Thackeray's Prospectus of Cornhill Magazine.
XIV..PERSONAL.
XV..POLITICAL.
XVI..JONATHAN TO LOWE: Poetry.
XVII..THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
XVIII..ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.
XIX..GALE IN BUFFALO.
XX..COMMERCIAL MATTERS.
XXI..WEEKLY REVIEW OF PATENTS.
XXII..MARINE AFFAIRS: Cruelty and Murder on board U. S. Sloop-of-War Germantown.
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SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH,
HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE FAIR OF THE
UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
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MAINE, VERMONT,
CONNECTICUT,
NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY,
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MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI,
OHIO, INDIANA,
ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN,
CALIFORNIA, AND
AT THE FAIRS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON,
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AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR PEDESTRIAN AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dushing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 50 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

Akenhead—Beaumont.—At Jonesville, Mich., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. C. R. Huson, Walter Akenhead, Esq., of Lyons, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude Beaumont, of the first-named place.

Lucas.—Van Court.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Isaac M. Stoe, Philip Lucas, Jr., of Mount Vernon, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of D. W. Van Court, of San Francisco.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Heckman—Martine.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, James Heckman to Mrs. Mary Ann Martine, both of the City of New-York.

DIED.

Cohen.—In this City, after a lingering illness, Rugenia, daughter of the late Jacob T. Cohen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 155 Sullivan-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Ramsey.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, after a lingering illness, Miss Rosanna Ramsey, a native of Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland, aged 27 years.

Her funeral services will commence at 1 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) at her late residence, No. 431 8th-av. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Cavan papers please copy.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, of hasty consumption, Wm. P. Smith, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Centre-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ California and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Berry.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, Josephine V., wife of Chas. R. Reed, and eldest daughter of Jacob Berlin, aged 23 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Henry C. Berlin, No. 149 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.

Hunter.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, Mrs. Martha Hunter, widow of the late John Hunter, aged 85 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, from her late residence, No. 104 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warefare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

☞ Boston, New-Orleans, and San Francisco papers please copy.

Randolph.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, Martha Jane, wife of Benj. F. Randolph, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in 4th-av., fifth house from Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Irving.—At Sunnyside, on Monday, Nov. 28, Washington Irving, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train will leave Chambers-st. at 11, and trains return to the City at about 4 and 5 P. M. The Express train from Albany will also stop at Tarrytown about 3 P. M. on that day.

Parvoy.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 28, James H. Parvoy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mount Vernon depôt, to meet the 12½ o'clock train of the New-Haven Railroad, from the corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., and convey friends to the house.

Lee.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 27, Oliver H. Lee, aged 15 years, youngest son of Frederick A. Lee.

Turner.—At Washington City, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, Prof. Wm. W. Turner, formerly of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No. 631,

DRY GOODS.

NO. 102 BROADWAY.
C. G. HOBBINS.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 62½ cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At 75 per yard,
Reduced from $1 50.
C. G. HOBBINS,
No. 102 Broadway.

NO. 102 BROADWAY,
C. G. HOBBINS
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
1,000 FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
500 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At 62 Per Dozen,
Worth $1.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $6.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, on MODERATE PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
500 DOZEN COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at 50c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
ROSE, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Have purchased the entire stock of Prints over offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAH.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market, in the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also offer the sale of
BLEACHED SHEETINGS
AND
HOCKY GLENNON.
The Hocky Glennon are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced prints offered.
ROSE, ARMSTRONG & CO.
NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.

SILK HEMMING PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS FOIL DE CHEVRES,
BRILLIANTS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
Also,
Miscellaneous Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 6th and 7th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

SPECIAL SALE OF
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
HEAD-DRESSES,
RIBBONS, BUCHES, &c.
WAREROOMS No. 200 and 202 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Ladies will find at this sale the GOODS have the true Paris stamp to suit the styles and qualities.
ORDER of
E. H. MACY.

FARMER, GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season, viz:
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
GARGELIAS, VELOURS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, REPS, &c.
Also, a new and elegant assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPES, SCARFS, POINTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHES, COIFFURES AND BARBES,
LACE LACE POINTS, from $20 to $200.
No. 225 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS.
4,000 PARIS LACE SLEEVES.
5,000 dozen PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, 62 cents.
The above goods are all of our own importation.
Choice Designs in sets, and the
BEST
QUALITY
OF
GLOVES,
Can be purchased at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
E. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 289 Broadway.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 203 Broadway,
Are offering the remainder of their stock to purchasers:
300 FRENCH COLLARS, at 75c.
100 FRENCH SETS, at 62c.
100 REAL LACE COLLARS, at $4.
200 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25.
All new and the most approved styles.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS FOR LADIES.
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th st.
CAMBRIC COLLARS, 25c., 37½c., $1 25, $1 75, and $2 25.
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
CAMBRIC COLLARS, (the best,) 62 cents, in all colors.
KID GLOVES, (the best,) 62 cents a pair, at
R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL 279
CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG 283
Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES Reduced to $1 50 per yard.
Are made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 289 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS,
E. D. & J. B. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.
No. 97 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will offer this date, and until 1st of January next, (their wholesale trade being monthly over for the season,) their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Engagements unfinishing have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and held in any part of the city or vicinity.
E. D. & J. B. CONKLING,
No. 97 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.
Respectfully announce that they will exhibit on Monday next their Winter Importation of Goods, and will also call attention to many exclusive styles in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
LACE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES CHEAP,
At story corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
SHERMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS, on Monday, the 28th instant. They will be sold at auction to-morrow.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite new.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
RIBBONS, at Reasonable prices, at
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

AT F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Fashionable and Improving Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties ever to hand for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND
ENTIRE STREET SUITS,
Carefully selected from the best European manufacturers. Also constant of Sampson's choicest, unrivalled.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Braids and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Silk Gimps and Silks, all colors and widths. Sole agents for variety, ELGERT, No. 502 Broadway, Stewart's Corner.

BLACK GRAPE SETS, COLLARS AND SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every desirable style and variety, with our own make and imported. BAILEY, PERRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 421 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Some of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all our own manufactures. None of the above goods can be bought of any other House in United States without our stamp. RICHARD H. DAY, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

A WEEK, GAYLORD'S CORSET AND SHIRT Factory, below the Astor House, has received a variety of styles. Ladies who would be graceful, fit, easy, healthy, should call at the Corset Factory, No. 345 Broadway.

A CARD.—J. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Dress Goods, No. 351 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Mourning cloth materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY SELLS
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
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CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Will open on Monday, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties in Nap, Harrington and Elysian Beaver Overcoatings; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and latest designs for Trousers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 62½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 16 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 70c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 50c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 37c. to 45c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 5-4 to 10-4 Durnggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Cocoa Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 275 Canal-st., and No. 21 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY SELLS
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, LINENS, &c.
Also, Shirtings and Sheeting Muslins, at cost.
Tarleton Muslins, 16, 18, and 20 cents a yard. (Fine.)
R. H. MACY, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE,
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Improving Tailors,
Will exhibit on Monday next their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another invoice of ten more cases Super Silk Hats, exclusively Canada.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Sells HOSIERY and GLOVES in every style.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer New-World will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, delaines, carpet, broadcloth, cassimeres, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
J. COOK,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden-lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, PITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES—GREAT CROWDS—EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.
Never saw such dark sets and so fine. Lowest prices in New-York. This day opening, a fresh lot direct from the Indians to their agents at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Dépôt. Salesrooms No. 9 Bowery.
DRAKE, Manager.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 408 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Martens, Fisch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
AS LEOPOLD LANGS,
39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant.
The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 5 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 3 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 16th inst.:
Alexander McKenzie, No. 31 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 361 Broadway.
George Cruikshank, No. 43 Pine-st.
Alex Hay, No. 24 Broad-st.
Robert E. Campbell, No. 6 Hanover-st.
James Fraser, No. 38 Ferry-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Life-Boats and Aerial Navigation.*
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE GETHSEMANE BAPTIST SABBATH School will hold a meeting *THURSDAY EVENING*, Dec. 1, in the Chapel 34-av., near 30th-st. Exhibition of heathen idol, and singing and addresses by the children. Admission free.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HENRY, Manufacturer,
No. 1 Wooster-st.
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LEAVING FOR EUROPE, desire to sell their household furniture, brought with them to this country two years ago. Apply till the 5th of December, at No. 22 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., from 12 to 2 P. M.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and pillows.
WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—*FIRST-CLASS* ornamental and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, *bedding, &c.* *J. W. FISHER & CO., 424 Broadway.*

FOR SALE, CHEAP—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the Times Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A Mineral oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, or gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 68 William-st.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDERY.
Nos. 15 and 17 Ann-st., near corner of Gold.
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.
Book, Nonpareil Venetian Type, Rules, Ornaments, Presses, and everything requisite for a
COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE,
for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
A specimen book will be sent upon application, to those wishing to order; also, *estimates in detail furnished* for News and Job Offices.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—14 CASES AND BOXES, Hyacinths, and assorted, JUST RECEIVED, TO-DAY, and for sale by WM. BLACKMAN, No. 5 William-st., at 10½ o'clock each day. A fine collection, and worthy the attention of gardeners, nursery men, and those having gardens to decorate. Catalogues ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA young women; one as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamber-work and waiting, or to take care of children and sew; they have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 63 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in the chamber-work, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a private family. Best of references from her two last places. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 149 East 29th-st., between 3d and 2d ave., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—AN EDUCATED LADY OF DOMESTic habits, having much experience and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or to take the supervision of a widower's family, or as governess to small children. No objection to any part of the country. Address H. R. A., Oxford, Chester County, Penn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of domestic. The best of City references from her last place. Call or address No. 234 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamber-work or fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY OF respectability and education, wishes a situation in some family where she could make herself useful and be treated as a companion; is capable of doing almost anything, or would instruct children. Unexceptionable references given. Apply at No. 430 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do light chamber-work in a small private family. No objection to either one, and willing and obliging. Good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., for two days, on the first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman from Scotland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly well; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 121 Plymouth-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 3d floor front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to her. It is more his need to give than to receive. Address *AWNA, No. 249 Centre-st., near Broome.* Reference given.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE aged woman, a situation to do the kitchen-work of a private family; a good plain cook and a first-rate baker; has no objection to a small washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family. Good references given. Call, for three days, at No. 563 Houston-st., near Thompson. Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook. She understands her business perfectly in making a soup, jellies, pastry, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 74 basement, West 16th-st., near 6th-av. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 West 31th-st., corner 6th-av., in basement.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended from the family with whom she lived four years. Call at No. 130½ West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands the business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in this country. Call at No. 173 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; works by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can produce the best of City references. Address, for two days, MARY A. McCARTY, 90 Cannon-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, pastry, deserts, and game; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WANTS a situation to do general housework, or chamber work in a small private family; best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 1st-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and take charge of an infant; is fond of children. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable American lady, in a widower's family, private boarding-house or hotel, or would travel South; best City references. Apply at, or address, No. 224 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has lived with some of the best families in the City; *and her husband as waiter; wages no object,* but a comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at their last employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class cook; one who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor, between Mott and Mulberry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and understands both American and German cooking. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 67 6th-av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF ACTIVE HABITS, A situation as housekeeper, companion, or governess to young children; or in any other capacity where integrity and confidence are required; would go South or West. Address J. F., Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 69 East 28th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as first-rate cook, the other as nurse and seamstress; have the best of City references. Call at No. 65 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; the best of references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as chambermaid; she perfectly understands her work; has best of City recommendations. *Can be seen at 83 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av.*

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 170 2d-av., corner of 10th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 139 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. City reference given. Call at No. 150½ West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-rate cook in a respectable private family. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family as waiter and chambermaid, or chambermaid and washer and ironer. Call on Tuesday at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 169 2d-av., in the shoe-store, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in washing or to go out by the day. Call at No. 114 7th-av., third floor, back room, corner of 16th-st.

A WIDOW, 36 YEARS OLD, AND UNINcumbered, reduced from affluence to poverty, would take the supervision of a gentleman's house, or engage as copyist; would like to go South. For interview and reference, address Mrs. IDA WALTERS, Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to secure one or two more customers for the Winter; references by the day; references can be given if required. Call or address V. E., Dressmaker, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST PLACE in the City to obtain good German, English, Scotch, French and Irish servants, of which a number are awaiting situations; wages and terms moderate; the motto, honesty, civility and dispatch. Employment *Institute, No. 424 Broadway.* MORRIS GONNERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, *German and other servants, at Nos. D and 14 Bible* House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian *languages spoken.* A lady in attendance.

A FRENCH AND A GERMAN WAITER—*A Protestant superior cook*, an English waiter, together with some very competent laundresses, cooks, &c., most desirable servants—are disengaged at BOGHAM'S, No. 92 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; or in a gentleman's family, as private chamber-maid; has been accustomed to take care of a lady's wardrobe; is a good hair-dresser; the best of City references can be given. Address Mrs. Fox, Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; can do plain cookery; has no objection to do housework for two or three in family; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived over years. Call at No. 302 East 24th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; can do her own washing; understands her business, making poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts; also, washing and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook by one who understands her business thoroughly, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 246 East 146th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 1st av. and Avenue A, in a private family.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, (AN American,) a situation as family seamstress; can operate on Wilcox and Wilson's sewing machines; would assist in chamberwork or the care of young children. Call at, or address, for two days, in the hosiery store, No. 165 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND EFFICIENT PROtestant German girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of references. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their work, and have the best of City references. Call or address as above, for three days, between Lawrence and Thomson sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as nurse in family; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle. Also, a cook who understands marketing, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as lady's maid and mantua-maker, nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good references from her last place. No. 139 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a steady, reliable servant, or to do general housework; is a thorough, capable girl, very obliging, economical and neat, and can be most highly recommended. Apply at No. 38 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to instruct children, or to do plain sewing and waiting; is fully competent; best of references. Call at No. 341 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, in a private family; has no objection to either City or country. Best of references from her last place. Good wages required. Call at No. 165 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st.; Room No. 16.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRSTrate cook and baker; understands all kinds of deserts, pastry, jellies, &c.; no objection to take part in the washing; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 152 27th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as washer and ironer; good plain cook; willing to do the general housework of a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 246 26th-st., below 9th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 635 3d-av., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 141 2d-av., between 10th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing, with good City references. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at No. 69 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl from the country; is used to all kinds of work, and is not afraid of work. Can be seen for one week at No. 387 East 34th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a German Protestant; age 36; she speaks French and English, and can give good references. Address 12 s e 4 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th Ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO GO out by the week or day to make children's and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 146 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress, with best of City references; apply at No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, as laundress, or to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family; an American family preferred. Address E. T., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent; can give the best of references. Call at 166 West 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or messenger in a bank or store by a respectable Protestant man, who can give $400 security on his own account, and can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for strict honesty and sobriety, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Kerr, corner of 9th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening well; is a most competent groom and good driver; has the best of references in this City; has no *objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201* Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as coachman; can give the best of City and country reference from his last employer, with whom he lived for the last four years; he is a Protestant, and has no objection to going to the country. A letter directed to H. E., No. 43 Spring-st., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or assistant in some wholesale house in the City or elsewhere; has been ten years in a confidential capacity with a house in this City, who have lately retired from business. Views as to salary moderate. Address POLHEMUS, Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Call or address F. F., No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young man thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City references as to character and sobriety. A note addressed to B. J. M., Box No. 132 Times Office, will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITuation in a restaurant, saloon, hotel or boarding-house; he understands marketing, carving, waiting, bartending, and is capable of taking charge of the above situations if required. Address L. M., No. 893 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper *treatment of horses, gardening, &c.*, and is a harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address *R. A., No. 832 Broadway, for five days.*

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver. Can give the best of references as to character and industry. A note addressed to *J. H. C., Box No. 146, Times office,* will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 104 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES a situation in a store as clerk; he has been a clerk in a variety store in Germany for several years past; writes and speaks the English as well as the German and can give a good recommendation. Address G. M., Box No. 139 Times Office. No objections to the country.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can bring the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Apply at Wilson's stables, Nos. 85 and 87 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A S

RAILROADS.

[illegible] RAILROAD.—[illegible] PASSAGE OF TO ALBANY [illegible] Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Oswego, Utica, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, Boston, Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, Nashville, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Natchez, Shreveport, Marshall, Austin, Brownsville, Indianola, Chihuahua, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Sonora, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Vancouver, Puget Sound, Nootka Sound, Fraser River, Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Pekin, Yeddo, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Cape Town, Port Louis, Mauritius, Aden, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Corfu, Athens, Smyrna, Beirut, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Mogador, Fayal, St. Thomas, Havana, Matanzas, Nassau, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Gonaives, Cape Haytien, Santiago, Porto Rico, Caracas, Laguayra, Curaçoa, Carthagena, Chagres, Panama, Sandwich Islands, Honolulu, Canton, Macao, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Launceston, Auckland, Wellington, Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Negro, Rio Colorado, Rio Grande, Rio Negro, Rio Colorado, Rio Grande, Rio Negro, Rio Colorado, Rio Grande

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

The Breach Between England and France Widening.

THE REGENCY OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

Political and Commercial News.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 27.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 16th inst., arrived here at half past six (Tuesday) evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

She brought fifty passengers and a fair cargo. This is her first trip. She did not touch at Queenstown. Among her passengers are Hon. John Rose and family.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th inst., and the steamship Nonesuch, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the same evening.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th inst.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

No comment has yet been made regarding the approaching Congress.

The Times Paris says, in a leader, "We still require to know in plain, frank, and undiplomatic language what it is which the Emperor of the French intends to exact in our character as a member of the great council of Europe? An English Minister must have something more definite, and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies than the statements in Count WALEWSKI's circular, before he would be justified in submitting this country to any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A splendid new screw three-decker, of 121 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on the 12th in presence of the Queen and Royal families. She is called the "Victoria," and was christened by the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia.

The announcement that Dr. SHEWESKE was to be brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus* and charged with bigamy had been fulfilled. The preliminary proceedings at the Police Court resulted in the Doctor being committed for trial on that charge.

Mr. Mc. GREY is dead. He was 78 years old. In the administrations of Sir Robert Peel he held high offices.

The London Times, in an editorial on the relations of England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility in England more bitter than has existed in France since 1815 now prevails, and it charges the French Government with encouraging this feeling.

The English Government have promulgated its plan for meeting the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The enrollment of the 20,000 man authorized by Parliament commences on the 1st of January. Allowances to officers are offered to volunteers.

Capt. McCLINTOCK had read before the Royal Geographical Society a very interesting narrative of his voyage to the Arctic regions.

A serious mutiny had taken place on board the ship of the line *Princess Royal*, at Portsmouth. Over one hundred men were taken prisoners and placed in irons.

The demand for money continued active, at former rates. The applications at the Bank of England exceeded the average. The Stock market had been dull and heavy, with a slight decline in Consols.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article, under the date of Tuesday evening says: "Funds opened heavy under the influence of unfavorable forebodings respecting the relations between England and France; after a decline of ¼ to ½, however, the market rallied, and closed at the best quotations of the day, about 1-16 higher than yesterday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange a gloom was observable in the morning, but a decided advance took place in the afternoon; still an active demand for money at 2½, the latter the Bank minimum, prevailed in most quarters, while many houses ask 2¾@3¼ per cent.

The 250,000 by the *Europa* and *Hammonia*, was purchased for transmission abroad. Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were steady, and in one or two instances, including Hamburgh, rates were a trifle higher.

The *Times* City Article says: "The English Funds opened this morning with a very heavy appearance from the prospects of foreign politics, but soon a rally was caused by investments on the part of the public. There was a full demand for money to-day, and but few transactions occurred at a lower rate than two per cent."

The railway market was heavy in the morning owing to the recent speculative sales, but subsequently rallied and closed about the same as yesterday.

An effort is made by several journals this morning to rally public opinion.

The *Daily News* says that it is undoubtedly the duty of the Press to criticise the acts of foreign Governments, but not to assume the existence of secret motives at variance with their words and deeds, and then circulate suspicions founded upon mere assumptions.

The *Morning Star* says that there is a plot on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The *Post* denounces the article in yesterday's *Times* as a wicked and wanton alarm, specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. It adds: "We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion."

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says that the extraordinary credit of thirty millions of francs is to be devoted to the Chinese Expedition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY on the fight of the 7th September with the Chinese Chinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss. The report says: "We have put the enemy to flight and destroyed their forts and artillery. Our losses amount to ten men killed and forty wounded."

The newspapers of Marseilles state that instructions were received at Alexandria, on the 27th of October, to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continued.

M. DE LESSEPS had gone to Constantinople.

The Paris journal, *La Presse*, had given a crushing reply to the Anti-English pamphlet of JOURDAIN, editor of the *Débats*.

The house of VESSIER, of Toulouse, had failed. Their liabilities amounted to eight millions of francs.

An improvement had taken place in the Paris Corn market, and Wheat and Flour were both dearer at many of the provincial markets. The rentes closed on the 15th at 70f., being an advance of an eighth.

ITALY.

Prince CARIGNAN had declined the Regency tendered him by the Central Italian States. The Piedmontese Gazette true announces the proceedings in the matter.

Prince DE CARIGNAN gave audience on the 14th to Chevalier MENABREA and Chevalier FERRARI, who had come here to request the Prince to accept the Regency conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Tuscany, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany."

The Prince in his reply said: "I am deeply moved by your visit, and tender my thanks to the Assemblies and people of Central Italy who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that, in my person, you are endeavoring less by any personal merits than by your devotion towards the King, and by your feelings, which are not only liberal and national, but also those of order and respect for monarchical institutions. Weighty reasons of political propriety and the approaching Congress deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal and accepting the charge offered me. This forbearance on my part, and the sacrifice I am thus making will prove more useful to the interests of our common country than if I had acted otherwise. Nevertheless, I thought to do an act of service to Piedmont by accepting the Chevalier MENABREA as the person who ought to be intrusted with the regency of Central Italy. Return my thanks to the people you represent, and tell them their perseverance and their general conduct deserves the [illegible]

[illegible] Prince CARIGNAN then summoned Chevalier BONCOMPAGNI to undertake the regency, who intimated his readiness to accept the honor and responsibility of that office.

At the latest accounts BONCOMPAGNI was about to leave immediately for Central Italy, to enter upon the functions of his office.

Rumors had been current of a ministerial crisis at Turin on the Regency question, but they were denied.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* reports that Austria at the eleventh hour positively refused to sign the instrument of peace, if CARIGNAN accepted the Regency of Central Italy.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that there are 6,000 Venetians enrolled in the army of Central Italy.

An address emanating from a portion of the priesthood of Lombardy, had been presented to VERCHI ERAMUSI, urging him to redress by law the attempts of those who proclaim that temporal power is necessary to the Church.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of moment relative to Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish Government have chartered five steamers at Genoa, belonging to the defunct Sardinian Trans-Atlantic Company.

The *Spagnole* charges the English with supplying the Moors with weapons and instructing them in their use.

Active preparations for war prevailed in Spain.

A telegraph cable between Corsica and Algeciras was about to be laid.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of 1860 to 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire. The number of the members of the Council of the Empire will be temporarily increased for the discussion of this subject.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 12th the affair of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred to a Committee.

Thurnagen, Aldemburg and the Hanseatic towns voted for the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1831. The representatives of some of the other Governments voted in favor of the Constitution of 1852, and others abstained from voting at all.

The Committee has unanimously adopted the proposal concerning the reorganization of the Federal Military Constitution, and has sent its report to a Special Military Committee.

The London *Post* shows this Hesse-Cassel question to be one of great interest, and says the action of Prussia in favor of restoring the Constitution in the most emphatic recognition yet given by her of her determination to support popular government and national right in Germany.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Breslau interview. It appears certain that neither Prussia nor Russia will support the project of the Italian Confederation.

The London *Daily News* says that the pressure in commercial circles at St. Petersburgh is so severe that the Minister of Finance has permitted persons having to pay duties at the Custom-house to lodge railway shares as security, in lieu of cash. Meanwhile stock and share property is described as almost unsalable. The rate of discount has risen to 8½ per cent. The collapse is attributed to the share mania, which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with a widely-ramified paper system amongst manufacturers and others. The latest accounts say the pressure was diminishing, the rates for money having receded.

GREECE.

The protecting Powers had claimed from the Greek Government the payment of 900,000 francs yearly for interest due.

Commercial Intelligence by the Bohemia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the two days were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was little inquiry, and prices were weak.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable. The market was firm, and holders demanded an advance for goods and Yarn.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report WHEAT quiet, but sales unimportant; holders demanded an advance. FLOUR firm, with a business at full though unchanged rates. CORN quiet, but firm. Messrs. WAKEFIELD & NASH quote WHEAT advanced 1d.@2d., but give no quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull. PORK inactive, but prices steady. LARD quiet and prices steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

COFFEE quiet, but firm. SUGAR steady. RICE firm. PIG IRON dull at 52s.@52s. 3d. RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. POT ASHES quiet at 27s. 6d.; PEARL ASHES also quiet at 27s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS had an advancing tendency. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96¼.

Illinois Central shares had declined three dollars per share, and were quoted 40@43 discount. United State Fives 94¼; Illinois Central 78, 75; Erie, Third Mortgage Bonds, 56.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY MR. MULLALY ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—Mr. MULLALY, the proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record*, lectured last night, in the Cooper Institute, before a fair audience, on "Catholic Education." He treated the subject from a purely religious point *of view, and argued that to the parents belonged the* important office of tracing on the tender mind of childhood the characters of knowledge and virtue; that the objectionable feature in our present school system is that, by theory and practice, the youth trained up in our schools are insensibly brought to the conclusion that religion is of small importance as compared with mere knowledge; and that a law could be devised by which Christianity might be preserved, leaving to each denomination the inalienable right to be as sectarian as it might think proper. Among his auditors were many Catholic clergymen, including Very Rev. Dr. SEARES, the Vicar-General, Very Rev. Mr. MCCARRON, the Archdeacon, and Rev. Mr. CURRAN.

EMIGRANT FRAUDS.—A movement, having for its object the protection of emigrants against the imposition of runners, bogus ticket-sellers and tavern-keepers, has been inaugurated by the representatives of the various benevolent Societies of this City, and a preliminary meeting was held last evening at the German Savings Bank, in the Cooper Institute. Delegates were present from the German Society, St. George's, St. David's, Portuguese and French Benevolent Societies, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a Board, to take immediate action upon any case of fraud or extortion suffered by emigrants, to obtain relief for the sufferer, and insure the detection and punishment of the offender. A Committee was appointed to confer with each of the respective Societies, after which they adjourned to a future day, when the organization will be completed.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A number of European residents assembled last evening at the Steuben House, to celebrate the Polish Revolution of 1830, Mr. JULIAN ALLEN presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. ALLEN, KOCHANOWSKI, RASHRAWSKI, HRABOUSKIS, CARRONT and LEGNE. Letters were read from several public men of the City, expressing their sympathy for Poland, and regretting their inability to be present at the meeting. Enthusiasm marked the proceedings, though the number in attendance was not large.

THE INJURED FIREMEN.—JAMES E. MORGAN, the insurance patrolmen, and a member of Manhattan Engine Co. No. 6, who was injured at the Trinity-place fire on Monday, was in an improved condition last evening. His right arm was fractured, and his left hand and face were considerably bruised. Two of the fingers of the left hand were amputated yesterday afternoon. JAMES WHALLEN, the member of Hose Co. No. 56, was carried to the New-York Hospital, and it is feared that he will not recover from the effect of his injuries.

DEATH OF PROF. TURNER.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces the death of Mr. W. W. TURNER, Librarian of the Patent Office, and formerly Instructor in the Oriental languages in the Union Theological Seminary of this City. He died yesterday morning, and is to be buried on Friday. Professor TURNER was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and his loss will be widely and deeply lamented. He was a true scholar, an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—ANDREW HALLEN, a driver of one of the East Broadway line of stages, was thrown from his seat about 3 P. M. yesterday, and badly injured. One of the hind wheels of his stage came off as he was crossing the track on Park-row, not far from the TIMES Building, and he was precipitated to the ground, his head striking the pave-

[illegible] P. M., as above, was [illegible] Mr. WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. The call is signed by an unusually weighty roll of the men who hold a great stake in the prosperity and economy of the Municipal Government.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS—SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republican Convention met at the Rule-law Hotel, Beekman-street, last evening, and nominated the following ticket for school officers and assessors:

School Commissioner—JAMES A. THYSON.

School Inspectors—DAVID W. OGDEN and EDWARD MEYER.

School Trustees—JOSEPH MARLING, J. A. HERMANCE, JOHN WEBER, WM. BUCKLEY and —— NOSTRAND.

Constables—JOSEPH E. REID and JAS. SULLIVAN.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

MOZART AND TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

The Mozart Hall Democracy for the Fifth Councilmanic District, last evening, nominated the following candidates:

Wards.		Wards.	
X..	Thos. Udell.	XI..	Edward Costello.
XIII..	Edw. L. Murphy.	XVII..	Michael Dalton.
XI..	James Riley.	XVII..	Andrew Mulligan.

The Tammany Hall nominations were:

Wards.		Wards.	
X..	John Van Tyne.	XI..	John Holbirk.
XIII..	——— Cornel.	XVII..	Fred. Rollwagen.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The American Party last night unanimously indorsed Mr. CHARLES PEEK, the Old-line Whig nominee, for Alderman.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice, to-day, of the People's School Convention, said in the Seventh Ward, it is stated that EDWARD M. SKIDMORE and JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE were nominated to fill vacancies. I would beg leave, respectfully, to correct the error, by saying, that I received a nomination for a full term, and that JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE (with whom I have no acquaintance and am no relation,) was nominated to fill a vacancy.

Yours, truly, EDWARD M. SKIDMORE.

Not the Individual.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter, in noticing the arrest of gamblers which was made at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, on Saturday night, states that one DAN SHEEHAN knocked a man down and broke his nose. Please say that Officer SHEEHAN, of the Fourth Ward, is not the individual referred to, as I had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

DANIEL SHEEHAN.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

The weekly report from the institutions, received by the Board of Governors, yesterday, showed the number remaining Nov. 19, to have been 7,678; the number admitted, 1,547; total, 9,218. The number remaining, Nov. 26, 7,728. Increase, 52. As there was not any business of special importance to be done, there were but few members present, and the Board adjourned, after having referred a special requisition for extra meat for Bellevue Hospital, to the appropriate committee, with power. A communication was received, reporting the escape of JOHN HOGAN, Jr., from the Workhouse. He was at work, with others, on the Island, when he jumped into the river, swam to the Long Island shore, and escaped before a boat could be procured to follow him. The President and Secretary were authorized to draw a warrant upon the Comptroller for $25,000.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

EXTENSION OF BEEKMAN-STREET.

The work of extending Beekman-street across the Park is in full progress. The huge stones on which the iron fence was erected, lying across the line of the street have been removed, and the trees that were in the way have been cut down. The paving will be commenced immediately.

STREET CLEANING.

The City Inspector has been detained at home by sickness for several days past, and meantime the streets of the City, which have not been cleaned since a week ago last Saturday, have been growing more and more filthy. The Mayor and Comptroller have had several conferences with regard to the condition of the streets, and the measures to be taken to improve it, and have finally directed that men shall be set to work immediately, under the supervision of the City Inspector, to sweep away the accumulated dirt.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA SUICIDE.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Mannuscript* gives the following interesting particulars of the life of Mr. JOHN D. WINSLOW, whose remarkable suicide in that city has been noticed: "Mr. WINSLOW, at the period of his death, was a traveling agent for the firm of BACHER, DAVIS & POTTER, manufacturing jewelers of Providence, Rhode Island. The firm make their headquarters at New-York. Some few years ago Mr. WINSLOW resided in Providence, where his aged mother and relatives still live. While there, he became engaged in marriage to a lady whose beauty was only second to her accomplishments, and whose hand was an object of acquisition to a considerable number of aspiring lovers. A day was fixed for the marriage, but alas for the uncertain course of true love! the lady proved recreant to her promises, and clandestinely wedded a more obscure but better-loved personage, whom her father had forbidden his house. Mr. WINSLOW was a man of deep feeling, and the atmosphere of Providence ever after grew distasteful. He left the place and went to New-York, where, after a short time, he was furnished with a stock of goods and made the local agent of the Messrs. BACHER, DAVIS & POTTER for this city. He occupied premises on the lower side of Third-street, above Chestnut, directly opposite the premises in which he committed suicide. He was succeeded in New-York by MORRIS THOMPSON, then a green youngster, who is now the fortunate possessor of a reputation as a humorous writer, under the *nom de plume* of Doesticks. Some time after establishing himself in this city his store was robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry, to which the detectives failed to obtain the slightest clue. The firm, satisfied that the loss resulted from no fault upon his part, endured it without censuring him.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AT PITTSBURGH—MAYOR WEAVER'S DECISION REVERSED.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, Nov. 25, says that the decision of Mayor WEAVER, by which JAMES NEERE, Mr. LOGAN's carriage driver, was fined $25 "for performing worldly employment by driving" his employer's carriage on the Sabbath, has been reversed, and the deed declared *not an unlawful one. Chief-Justice LOWRIE this morning read the opinion of the Court*, at great length, embracing a full discussion of the subject of Sabbath observance in its relation to the necessary and ordinary avocations of life. The Mayor's return to the writ of *certiorari* came up first for consideration. It is essential, the Chief-Justice remarked, that a summary conviction shall contain a finding that a specific act has been performed by the defendant, and that it shall describe and define the act in such a way as to individuate it. This is necessary to prevent the doing of injustice to an individual by an arbitrary decision. Where this is not done, there is sufficient ground for a reversal of the sentence of conviction by the Superior Court. The Court remarked that no further guilt was incurred under the deed alleged than if the defendant had been driving a carriage containing his own family, and not the family of an employer. Hence the decision of the Mayor was reversed.

THE BONES OF WHITFIELD.—There is considerable indignation in Newburyport in regard to an illnatured letter published in the *Courier* by Rev. D. MAGILL, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city. That gentleman visited Newburyport for the purpose of seeing the bones of the celebrated preacher GEORGE WHITFIELD, but was prevented from so doing by circumstances easily explained. His account of his disappointment was in bad taste and temper, and has been properly answered by an officer of the church in which WHITFIELD's remains are entombed. Since a portion of the bones were stolen and taken to England, great vigilance is exercised in regard to their exhibition. The person having the relics in charge is a gentleman highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and is noted for his attentions to well-behaved strangers.—*Boston Traveller.*

(Advertisement.)

A WIDE-AWAKE NEWSPAPER.

"In this age of newspaper fogyism and blood-and-thunder publications, it is always gratifying to find a journal that, while it keeps pace with the enterprise and go-a-head spirit of the times, cares to the cultivated taste and intellectual improvement of the great mass of mankind. And it is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we direct the attention of our readers to the NEW-YORK MERCURY, a newspaper that is truly a journal of the first order of excellence. Some time since we took occasion to speak of the engagement of BAYARD TAYLOR as a contributor to its columns, and we are pleased to learn that in the number for December 10, which is now ready, for sale everywhere, Mr. TAYLOR will commence a series of Letters from California, whither he went on behalf of the MERCURY some time ago. The Letters will be illustrated with drawings by Mr. TAYLOR's pencil, and executed in wood in the very highest style of art.

To speak of the great traveler's graphic powers in picturing the scenes and characters of the localities he may visit is almost a useless task. His first fame was acquired in that department of literature, and his "Views Afoot" is a standard work in every well-selected library. His adventures in Africa and the East, in the North, and indeed in almost every part of the habitable globe, have formed theses which, in his hands, have gratified thousands of readers at home and abroad. His California Sketches will not prove less acceptable, relating as they do to the Golden State of the Confederacy, and to those who are identified not only with our national prosperity, but with the individual lives of members of the community.

Beside these contributions of the great tourist and lecturer, the New-York Mercury will contain the usual variety of excellent stories, sketches, poetry, gossip, and entertaining matter, the whole forming the most thorough and readable literary sheet of the times. Our readers should not fail to secure it from the commencement of BAYARD TAYLOR's Letters, as they must prove of incalculable value for purposes of reference and reading for years to come.—*Philadelphia Transcript.*

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—Abscesses, boils and tumors are the symptoms of a disordered blood which inevitably pass with the elevated by using this delicious Cordial, after having been subjected down with rapid sweep—the pills should be taken at the same time to purify the blood.

BOOK ON DYSPEPSIA.—AIKEN'S great domestic medical work, "The Book on Dyspepsia," created at Bennett's elegance, in the most finished beauty of style this afternoon as well as this evening.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

For the water closet is an unmanned original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents Piles. For sale by all druggists and at the Office, Box 4, Lansingburgh and 560 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. Nov. 26.

$3,000 N. C. State 6s	90	43 Harlem R. Pref.	26¾
44,000 Mo. State 6s	84¼	100 do.	26⅛
8,000 do.	84¼	200 Reading Rail'd	49⅞
500 N. Y. C. R. Rs.	102½	200 do.	49⅞
3,000 Bank R. R. 2d m.	80	200 do.	49⅞
3,000 M. S. 1st m. bs.	70	200 do.	49⅞
1,000 M. S. 2d m. bs.	41	250 Mich. Cen. R.	41⅛
3,000 L. O. A. M. L. G. Bs.	10	100 do.	41⅛
1,000 Cin. & Rr. L. m.	62½	20 M. S. & N. I. R.	18
16 Phenix Bank	105	50 do.	18
50 Mechanics' Bank	115½	10 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	19½
10 Bank of America	111½	50 do.	19½
25 Bank of Commerce	80	200 do.	19
10 Park Bank	109	200 do.	19
25 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	89½	200 Panama R'd	136
25 Reliance Bank	41	50 do.	136
400 Harlem Railroad	13	100 do.	136
100 do.	13¼	100 do.	136
20 do.	13¼	100 do.	136
100 do.	13¼	100 do.	136
100 do.	13¼	100 do.	136
100